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ROMBERG STATEMENT ON AIDE MEMOIRE BLASTED

LD311321 Moscow TASS in English 1300 GMT 31 Jan 84

[Text] Moscow January 31 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Vladimir Serov writes:

Alan Romberg, official spokesman for the U.S. Department of State, made a statement in Washington Monday, which mostly dealt with the aide-memoire that had been handed over by the USSR Embassy in the United States to the Department of State. The latter's spokesman tried to argue against the truthfulness of the facts cited in the aide-memoire and attesting to the field of arms control. Referring to President Ronald Reagan' January 23 report to Congress, Romberg claimed: "The United States is continuing to carry out its own obligations and commitments under relevant agreements."

But facts, which neither Reagan nor Romberg is able to disprove, testify quite the opposite. They show that the incumbent U.S. Administration has taken a destructive approach to the very process of limiting and reducing arms. It is this administration that has disorganized this process which took many years of joint efforts of states to launch and maintain and which ensured the attainment of palpable, positive results.

A captive of the fixed idea of gaining military superiority over the USSR and achieving world hegemony, the Reagan administration has throughout its three years in office followed a policy of renouncing the earlier signed treaties and agreements based on the principle of equality and equal security, a policy of frustrating talks on various aspects of limiting the arms race.

Are there any facts to support this contention? Yes, more than enough of them. Let us recall, for instance, that Reagan has derailed the SALT-2 treaty, which was signed by his predecessor, branding it as "basically faulty", while his adviser Edwin Meese has publicly declared that the United States does not consider itself bound with any legal or moral commitments to observe the SALT-1 and SALT-2 treaties. And isn't it the United States that has refused to ratify the 1974 treaty on limiting underground nuclear weapons tests, which it has repeatedly violated? Isn't it the United States that has torpedoed talks on the general and complete prohibition of nuclear weapons tests, on a ban on chemical weapons, on satellite-killer weapons, and on the Indian Ocean?

Isn't it the Reagan administration that has foiled talks on limiting and reducing strategic armaments, by embarking on the development of new MX and Midgetman first-strike strategic missiles? Isn't it this administration that has deliberately blocked and thwarted Geneva talks on medium-range nuclear systems, by setting itself the goal of deploying in Western Europe new American missiles trained on the USSR and its allies? Finally, isn't it Washington that has stubbornly rejected the USSR's proposals for signing agreements directed against the militarization of outer space and set about implementing a large-scale and long-term program of preparations for "star wars"?

Neither President Reagan nor Mr Romberg can rebut all these facts which are convincing evidence of the danger and adventurism of the militarist policy of Washington which is opening a new and exceptionally perilous round of the arms race and nudging mankind closer to the precipice of nuclear catastrophe.

SOLTAN REVIEWS BACKGROUND TO AIDE MEMOIRE

LD301743 Moscow World Service in English 1410 GMT 30 Jan 84

[Text] The Soviet Union, in a memorandum presented to the American Department of State, has underlined Washington's attitude to its commitments in the field of arms limitation. Here is a commentary by Yuriy Soltan:

The memorandum is concerned with how the United States approaches the process of arms reduction. It raises the question of how much one can trust Washington's word even when it is backed by political and legal obligations. The basis of international relations is that agreement involving two parties or more must be carefully observed. Otherwise there cannot exist even a grain of trust between states. It is these truisms that Washington doesn't want to keep in mind. The fundamental Soviet-American agreements of the past years clearly stipulate that neither side shall strive to gain military superiority or to violate the principle of equality and equal security.

But the Reagan administration, in October 1981, announced a comprehensive program for strategic rearmament. Over these 3 years the United States has spent $640 billion on military programs and in the next 5 years it is to spend $2 trillion, or nearly as much as it has spent on arms in the past 35 years. It is not made a secret that the aim of it all is to gain military supremacy over the Soviet Union. Is this a fair approach? The Soviet memorandum cites other violations of arms reduction agreements by the United States.

In the summer of 1979, the leaders of the Soviet Union and the United States signed a strategic arms limitation treaty, SALT II. But the Reagan administration refused to put it into effect although it promised to honor its principles. Now, has it done as it promised? No. Contrary to the protocol affixed to the treaty, the United States has launched a full-scale production of a new kind of strategic weapons -- namely, long-range cruise missiles of all the basing modes. Besides, it had begun developing two new kinds of intercontinental ballistic missiles, MX and Midgetman. At the end of last year, the United States started deploying its new medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe which can hit targets deep inside Soviet territory. These missiles substantially add to the strategic arsenal of the United States.

Sure enough all this undermines the foundations of the SALT II treaty although Washington promised not to do it.

Here is one more example: In 1972 the Soviet Union and the United States signed a (?termless) treaty limiting antimissile systems. The treaty limits the number of antimissile bases to two on each side and it also set strict limits to the number of antimissile launchers. Notwithstanding this, the United States has started active work to build additional antimissile systems and in March last year the American President went on record to announce the need to deploy antisatellite weapons in space. This all too obviously contradicts the antimissile limitation treaty.

The Soviet memorandum lists other instances of the negative approach on the part of the United States to arms limitation. Washington has in effect disrupted all disarmament negotiations. It is refusing to sign agreements to impose a total nuclear test ban and to outlaw chemical and neutron weapons. The Soviet Union is raising all these questions not for argument's sake. This is a matter of great importance and first and foremost it concerns trust. The Soviet Union has always shown a responsible approach to its commitments and has been honoring them in good faith. In one of his recent speeches, the American President tried to cast doubts on this. By flagrantly rigging facts he apparently wanted to put a gloss on the wrongdoing of his own administration.

U.S. STRATEGIC ARMS BUILDUP, TESTS CRITICIZED

LD310634 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 30 Jan 84

[From "The World Today" program presented by Vladimir Tsvetov]

[Excerpts] The U.S. Administration has sent a report to Congress on violations of arms control agreements that the Soviet Union has allegedly committed.

The United States is implementing a strategic program on an unprecedented scale. It envisages the deployment of new systems of strategic weaponry, MX and Midgetman missiles, nuclear-powered submarines carrying Trident missiles, Stealth strategic bombers, the multipurpose shuttle space system, and long-range cruise missiles.

Along with the wrecking by the U.S. side of nuclear arms talks that were taking place in Geneva along with U.S. rejection of talks on full and universal banning of nuclear weapons and their rejection of other dialogues and forums on disarmament matters, the implementation by the United States of a strategic and military construction program signifies that they have violated the standards and principles of international law and several fundamental Soviet-U.S. accords.

Furthermore, the United States has violated the provisions of the SALT II treaty which they had pledged to respect. The United States is undertaking actions that run counter to treaties on limiting antimissile defense systems. It is clear that these actions may influence in a most negative way prospects for limiting and reducing strategic offensive weapons.

The United States is demonstrating an ambiguous and essentially negative attitude to treaties on underground testing of nuclear weapons and nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes. The U.S. Administration declines to reach accords on banning chemical weapons and eliminating stocks of them.

It is not for the sake of polemics that the Soviet side raises the question of the U.S. attitude toward the pledges that it has made. The violation by the United States of its international obligations undermines the process of strengthening security in Europe and the world. These violations contradict the Helsinki Final Act signed by the United States.

It is important at present to talk of U.S. violations because they are hindering a position of trust between countries from being achieved. To be sure, it is trust, security, and disarmament that are being discussed at the moment at the Stockholm conference.

U.S. NUCLEAR WEAPON TESTS CLAIMS INVESTIGATED

LD292032 Moscow TASS in English 1753 GMT 29 Jan 84

[Text] New York January 29 TASS -- TASS correspondent O. Polyakovskiy reports:

If one is to believe the statements by the Washington administration, last year the USA conducted fewer nuclear weapons tests than during the first or second year of President Reagan's stay in power. It is claimed that "only" 14 tests were conducted. In 1981, according to official figures, 16 tests were conducted in the proving range in Nevada state, and in 1982 -- 18 underground nuclear tests were conducted. Yet appropriations on such tests increased from 201 million dollars in the 1981 fiscal year to reach 388 million in the 1983 fiscal year.

The newspaper NEW YORK TIMES showed interest in that strange disproportion in figures and carried out its own investigation. The findings give the lie to the official statistics. The newspaper found as a result of inquiries among the circles of the administration and interviews with well-informed experts that the number of nuclear blasts in Nevada has apparently grown proportionally to the increase in appropriations on these tests. Nearly a year ago the White House decided to classify information about all blasts which, according to its calculations, it is hard to register by means of seismic instruments. These blasts, as THE NEW YORK TIMES believes, are apparently conducted within the framework of the project to create components of third generation nuclear weapons.

REAGAN 'MUTUAL CONCESSIONS' REMARKS CRITICIZED

LD311601 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1518 GMT 31 Jan 84

["Mutual Concessions a la Reagan" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 31 Jan (TASS) -- Vladimir Bogachev, TASS military observer, writes:

Reagan's administration is making new attempts to consciously misrepresent [iskazit] the military and political situation that has taken shape in the world following the deployment of the new American nuclear missiles in Western Europe.

The American press, in particular, reports that during a conversation with General Edward Rowny, President Ronald Reagan voiced the view alleging that at the talks on limiting and reducing strategic arms "a much more tangible progress was attained than was generally assumed." Striving to dispel people's anxiety over Washington's militaristic course, anxiety that grows with each passing day, President Reagan is pretending that there is now an opportunity to "reach progress on the basis of mutual concessions" at the talks on limiting and reducing strategic arms.

The U.S. President's understanding of "mutual concessions" is clear from the clarifications given by Gen Rowny, who heads the American delegation at the Geneva talks. It turns out that the President has merely "confirmed" the basic U.S. proposals put forward towards the end of the past year. According to these American proposals, only strategic, intercontinental ballistic missiles and ballistic missiles on submarines are subject to reduction.

According to the U.S. proposals, heavy bombers, in numbers of which the United States at present has a vast superiority over the USSR, would virtually not be subject to reduction. Accepting the level of 400 heavy bombers, each carrying 20 cruise missiles, suggested by the United States, would mean giving the "green light" to uncontrolled stepping up of long-range cruise missiles and SRAM-class air-to-ground missiles by the United States. That would not be disarmament but a legitimized arms race, and moreover along channels which, the Pentagon hopes, would give the United States the opportunity to achieve military superiority.

Implementation of the whole complex of U.S. proposals on strategic arms limitation and reduction would also mean there was a need for the Soviet Union to make a radical upheaval, costing thousands of millions, in the structure of Soviet strategic forces, and in particular to eliminate an immense proportion of its ICBM's, which today make up the foundation of the Warsaw Pact countries' nuclear shield.

Clearly, the Soviet side cannot agree to such proposals from the United States.

In his speech to journalists Gen Rowny, as has often happened before, got hopelessly stuck in a maze of sophistry. On the one hand, he called on the Soviet Union to give an "honest answer to the American initiative," and on the other he schemingly assured his audience that the Soviet side was unaware of all the American variants of "mutual concessions."

Replying to journalists' questions, Rowny could not cite any concrete proof of "progress" at the SALT talks, evidently for the simple reason that, owing to the obstructionist position of the United States, there had not been any progress at those talks.

Meanwhile not one of the statements by official representatives of the U.S. Administration of late has contained a single new idea or any new proposals on questions of limiting nuclear arms, including strategic ones.

Moreover, Washington has hitherto not yet got round to answering the broad complex of measures directed at reducing the war danger, which are contained in Yuriy Andropov's interview in the newspaper PRAVDA.

The peoples have a right to expect the U.S. Government to demonstrate common sense and realism on these questions.

SOLTAN QUESTIONS U.S. CALL TO RESUME TALKS

LD312047 Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 1700 GMT 31 Jan 84

[Text] We begin our program with a commentary by Yuriy Soltan on the prospects for renewal of the Soviet-U.S. disarmament dialogue. Reading the latest statements by American leaders, we marvel. Just a few days ago they described the Soviet Union as the focus of evil and planned to throw communism upon the ash heap of history. Now, however, Washington wants, so to speak, firmly to clasp Moscow in its embrace. Washington is very upset that Soviet-U.S. relations have deteriorated abruptly and that the disarmament negotiations have been broken off. They talk (?impudently) of their wish for immediate resumption of the dialogue, and say they will send a delegation for that purpose at any time and anywhere. At the same time, they much regret that the United States -- they say -- wants to talk, while the Soviet Union avoids dialogue.

Allow us to ask, however, what the talks are to be about and upon what basis they are to be held? It is slander to say that the Soviet Union is avoiding dialogue. The Soviet leader Yuriy Andropov has on several occasions said, and has just recently reiterated, that we consider today -- as we have before -- that no opportunity and no chance should be missed to return to the path of negotiations with the aim of reducing nuclear weapons both in the West and the East, on the sole realistic basis for that -- the basis of parity and equal security.

But from what position does the Reagan administration wish to conduct negotiations with the Soviet Union? There, without any dissembling, they say: Dialogue and force go hand-in-hand. However, the diplomacy of force is hopeless in relations with the Soviet Union. Washington has already tried to apply it in practice by starting to install its new missiles in West European countries. And what has come of that? The Geneva negotiations on limitation of nuclear weapons in Europe were torpedoed. The Soviet Union and its allies were compelled to take countermeasures of a military nature and to reexamine, in connection with the changed strategic situation, their entire approach to the problem of nuclear weapons.

The Soviet Union does not refuse to resume the dialogue in Geneva at all, but only under the condition that the United States and NATO demonstrate readiness to return to the state of affairs that existed prior to the deployment of Pershing II and cruise missiles.

However, at present we do not see that they wish this. There are neither any new ideas nor any new concrete proposals in the statements by the U.S. President. Everything indicates that the United States wishes to drag the Soviet Union into negotiations just for the sake of negotiations. But why? In order to reassure the public and America's allies themselves, who are anxious at the dangerous actions of the Reagan administration. They wish to show that nothing, allegedly, terrible has happened; that negotiations are underway; and that they themselves will meanwhile continue to speed up a fresh and dangerous round of the nuclear arms race. This is a dishonest game, and the Soviet Union will not take part in it.

The Soviet Union has put forward many concrete proposals which would contribute toward strengthening peace and curbing the arms race. If the United States were to undertake the obligation, following the Soviet Union's example, not to be first to use nuclear weapons, this would well serve this goal. It would be important to examine the proposal the socialist member countries of the Warsaw Pact made to the NATO pact states regarding the nonuse of military force in reciprocal relations.

The Soviet Union believes that solution to the problem of the arms race in the universe cannot be delayed. The USSR offers a simple and effective method of reducing the danger of war: an urgent freeze on nuclear weapons. There are also other proposals.

In order for agreements to be reached on all the aforementioned issues, Yuriy Soltan writes in conclusion, the desire and political will of the United States and the other NATO countries are needed above all. Only progress along this course, not indulgence in force and rhetoric, can make the world we live in truly more secure.

EUROMISSILES 'GRAVELY' ENDANGER USSR SECURITY

LD010139 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 31 Jan 84

[Text] President Reagan has lately been insisting that during his 3 years in office American security has been strengthened as never before. What the situation really is, especially in the context of the current deployment of new American missiles in Western Europe is discussed by our military observer Lev Semenov. Here is what he writes:

Anton Chekhov declared on the threshold of this century: Never put a loaded rifle on the stage unless someone intends to fire it. The meaning of the writer's warning was obvious, for this is a dangerous thing. Someone may pull the trigger by mistake or it sometimes happens that a rifle shoots by itself. Figuratively speaking, the President has placed a loaded rifle on the European stage close to the Soviet Union. This is the first batch of almost 600 new nuclear missiles that will be targeted on the vitally important centers of the Soviet Union. As a result, the security of the Soviet Union has been gravely endangered. Moreover, officials of the American Administration and the Pentagon regard these missiles as tempting first-strike weapons. Will anything be able to stop them from pushing the button? The threat of a nuclear war has greatly increased.

Naturally the American action threatening the peace and security of the Soviet Union has called for corresponding countermeasures on the Soviet Union's part. In the political field, the Soviet delegation had to walk out of the Geneva talks. This country found it impossible to continue negotiations in the conditions when American missiles are targeted on Soviet cities.

In the military field the Soviet Union began deploying its missiles on the territories of Czechoslovakia and the German Democratic Republic, after getting their consent. These measures are expected to make up for the enhanced threat to the Soviet Union and other European countries.

The threat created by new American missiles bear not only a regional but also a strategic nature. American Pershing II's and cruise missiles are capable of hitting vitally important targets on the territory of the Soviet Union, while Soviet missiles stationed in Europe are no threat to American territory. As a result, the global nuclear balance between the two countries is upset. In view of this the Soviet Union decided to threaten the territory of the United States just as the United States did to the territory of the Soviet Union. And it has begun, therefore, deploying additional systems in the seas and oceans around the United States. Their accuracy, capacity and time to target are similar to those of Pershing II's and cruise missiles, the ones stationed in Europe. In other words, President Reagan, who is expected to show concern for the security of his citizens, has instead taken a step undermining this security.

This is a counterproductive step. But, as the Soviet leader Yuriy Andropov stated, it is not yet late [as heard] to take a step back, a step in the direction of reason. If the United States shows a readiness to return to the situation that existed before the United States medium-range missiles began to be deployed in Europe, the Soviet Union will also be prepared to do the same.

EUROMISSILES BEHIND NATO 'AGGRAVATION'

LD311803 Moscow TASS in Enlgih 1655 GMT 31 Jan 84

[Text] Washington January 31 TASS -- The deployment of American medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe has resulted in a further aggravation of differences in NATO and raised the question over the entire military doctrine and the bloc's policy. This has been acknowledged by authors of a brochure, "Nuclear Weapons in Europe", compiled by the International Affairs Council, that has been published here.

In a foreword, former Secretary of State Cyrus Vance writes that differences have expanded in recent years between Western Europe and the United States on such key issues as defence and arms control, policy vis-avis the Soviet Union and East-West trade.

Karsten Voigt, prominent figure of the Social Democratic Party of Germany, who wrote one of the sections of the brochure, calls for a total review of NATO's military doctrine. He deems it necessary to renounce the deployment of Pershing-2 missiles -- first-strike weapons. Use of nuclear weapons in an armed conflict in Europe will turn a great part of Western European territory into a desert, he stresses.

This view is shared by Paul Warnke, former director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, who also stresses the urgent need for abandoning the deployment of Pershing-2 missiles.

All authors of the brochure, including Professor of Military Sciences L. Fielding of the London Royal College, and William Highland, editor of the FOREIGN AFFAIRS magazine, insist on a substantial reduction of NATO's tactical nuclear weapons.

GENERAL INTERVIEWED ON SOVIET ARMS POLICY

NC251705 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 25 Jan 84 p 12

[Text] "What has led the Geneva talks to failure is the lack of desire by the United States to negotiate seriously with us on the limitation of nuclear arms in Europe."

This categorical assessment was made by Soviet General Viktor Starandopov [not further identified] in an interview broadcast by Hellenic Radio Television [ERT] last evening. Giving the framework of Soviet policy on the most basic, current issues, the Soviet general made it clear that:

-- "...We do not seek military supremacy over NATO but the maintenance of the world balance of power."

-- "...The stockpiling of nuclear arms increases the danger of a war, even by mistake...."

-- "...The United States not only refused to reply to the unilateral commitment of the USSR not to use nuclear arms first, but it also proceeded with the installation of new MX missiles, the purpose of which is to give the first nuclear strike...."

-- "...The United States and NATO view the Mediterranean region as a new area for the installation of missiles. This view brings with it the danger of an outbreak of war in this area.... The Soviet Union has submitted a series of proposals to keep the Mediterranean from becoming the point of origin or threatre of a nuclear war. We call for the removal from the Mediterranean of all ships carrying nuclear weapons and the ban of the installation of missiles in nonnuclear states...."

However, we note that ERT correspondent Galanopoulos, both before and after the interview, hastened to express his own views about the "two superpowers," a fact that annoyed many television viewers.

SOVIET SCIENTIST CITED ON EFFECTS OF NUCLEAR WAR

PM271512 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Jan 84 Morning Edition p 1

[Dispatch by own correspondent N. Paklin: "Italy: Preventing a 'Nuclear Winter'"]

[Text] Rome -- Eminent scientists from a number of countries including the USSR and the United States have issued a warning from the rostrum of the Pontifical Academy of Sciences to the effect that if there is a nuclear conflict on earth a "nuclear winter" will ensue.

This warning is contained in the final document of the 3-day session of a working group on the consequences of nuclear explosions in the atmosphere held in the Vatican under the chairmanship of Carlos Chagas, president of the academy. The immediate result of a nuclear war, the document says, would be a catastrophe unprecedented in human history.

As a result of the explosions, the atmosphere would be filled with dust and smoke from conflagrations, and a dense cloud would screen the earth from the sun's rays, the temperature would drop sharply by tens of degrees, and the photosynthesis process would come to a halt. Changes in the atmosphere would be fatal both to the states at war and to nonwarring states.

Scientists reached these conclusions as a result of long research. That is why scientists have considered it their duty to make them public. "The final document will be published in the works of the Pontifical Academy of Sciences," the Soviet scientist V.V. Aleksandrov, who took part in the working session, says. "It will serve as an authoritative new warning to those who are planning nuclear war to achieve their global imperial goals without realizing that there will be no victors, no vanquished in this war. Scientists engaged in studying questions on atmosphere and climate on earth have formed the firm conviction that nuclear war will make the continuation of human life on earth impossible. There is one way out: preventing a nuclear apocalypse."

REAGAN ADDRESS CALLED 'THREAT' TO U.S., PEACE

PM311108 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Jan 84 Morning Edition p 5

[Melor Sturua article: "Rhetoric and Reality"]

[Text] So the long-awaited, traditional address by the U.S. President to the American Congress on the "State of the Union" has been delivered. It took place in the evening of 25 January. Once again Reagan's speechwriters did their utmost in the rhetoric department. The shadows of the deceased Presidents Kennedy, Roosevelt, and Eisenhower were disturbed; the patriarch bard Carl Sandburg, the Constitution, and the Bible were quoted. In short, all kinds of histrionic hokum were brought into play. In this connection political commentators rightly point out that the speaker under the Capitol dome was not so much Reagan the President as Reagan the presidential candidate, and that "the smoke of election battles poured" from his address.

Yes, there was undoubtedly a strong element of electioneering in Reagan's speech. Although it was called the State of the Union address, the real state of the United States -- economic, domestic, political, and international — was presented as if in a distorting mirror, twisted beyond recognition. The methodology of this distortion was extremely primitive: Before Reagan came to power, America was sliding into an abyss, but his 3 years in power have "reanimated" and "rivived" the country; before Reagan came to power, America was a weaponless, helpless giant, but now it is the mighty guardian of "peace and freedom" throughout the planet.

The kingdom of distorting mirrors -- passed off as the Promised Land -- is built on the shaky foundations of garbled facts and figures. Thus, is speaking of the curbing of inflation, the President "forgot" that it was bought at the price of incredibly high unemployment, in speaking of his achievements in the taxation field, he ignored the question of who benefits; in speaking of emerging from the recession, he suppressed the problem of the unprecedentedly high federal budget deficit and the record number of bankruptcies.

Trying to prove his thesis that the United States is the land of equal opportunities, Reagan added generously to the gallery of heroes of the American was of life." Thus, he conjured up from nonexistence a certain Barbara Proctor, "who grew up in a ghetto shack" and became a millionairess. And how are things for the millions of blacks who are pariahs and outcasts to this day? Reagan spoke of the Cuban refugee Carlos Perez, who became a highly successful importer after starting with $27 in his pocket. And how are things for the millions of "Chicanos" — persons of Latin American extraction who are imported to the states as tools for free, practically slave labor? Reagan spoke of Doctor Charles Carson, who, despite paralysis, helps people to cope with complicated artificial limbs, and of the Priest Ritter, who sets up refuges for children. But he kept quiet about the act of unprecedented social bloodletting committed by his administration — the merciless amputation of programs for appropriations for health care and education. Reagan spoke of the "great and good heart" of America, which "has never been a sick society." But how can this "great and good heart" tolerate the existence of 40 million people below the official "poverty line"? How can a society call itself healthy when it holds all the world records for crime, drug addiction, pornography, child prostitution, and spiritual ailments? How can a society be healthy, when it is nicknamed the society of violence?

These and many other questions arise when you read Reagan's State of the Union address -- even if you are not a Soviet journalist. NEW YORK TIMES observer James Reston, in a article ironically entitled "The States of President Reagan," writes: "Has the administration really put an end to the American people's 'sickly state and helplessness'...? Do the American people (as Reagan was fond of asking during the last election campaign) feel more hopeful now than they did 3 years ago?"

The address gives a lot of space to hopes. But they are really just pinpoints of light reflected by the distorting mirror. They do not stand up to scientific, statistical research or to the feelings of the so-called "man in the street." Schneider of the American Business Institute and by the Peter Hart Public Opinion Institute, half of those polled do not believe in the stability and duration of the business revival. According to the results of polls carried out jointly by THE WASHINGTON POST newspaper and ABC TV, nearly two-thirds of Americans are opposed to cuts in the social sections of the budget, because this destroys their modest hopes not of prosperity, but of survival. Finally, literally on the eve of the address, Reagan's two main economic advisers "stabbed him in the back." Stockman, director of the Office of Management and Budget, spoke not of "hope," but of "inconceivable strain," while Feldstein, chairman of the president's Council of Economic Advisers, stated that "there is no chance" of paying off the debts and the deficit.

Of course, all this failed to be reflected in the distorting mirror of the address. Instead of thousands of unpleasant facts, Reagan dwelt on "four great goals," which are allegedly"freedom's next step." (What kind of step? What kind of freedom?) Here are these goals, as the President expressed them: "We can ensure steady economic growth. We can explore America's new frontier. We can strengthen our traditional ideals. And we can build a genuine peace."

Can you?

We mentioned the economic problems above. The only thing the Reagan administration can do is to make the rich even richer and the poor even poorer. Not for nothing, according to THE WALL STREET JOURNAL, do 9 in 10 heads of major American corporations declare that they will be voting for Reagan. He is their hope. That is why Reagan demanded from Congress the right of veto on individual articles in draft laws on appropiations and other "structural reforms."

The problem of exploring "new frontiers" amounted to space and ecology. In the first case, Reagan flagrantly sinned against the truth by saying that the United States was always first in space exploration. Well, for example, who launched the first artificial earth satellite, who was the first man in space? The distorting mirror of the address did not reflect this. But it is not only a matter of falsification of history. The point is that in the United States, space exploration is being increasingly taken out of the scientists' hands and put in the hands of the military. The study of the stars is replaced by preparations for "star wars." It was not accident that the President's address was accompanied by a kind of salute from an antisatellite missile launched from the fuselage of a high-altitude F-15 fighter over the testing range at Vandenberg Air Base in Reagan's own dear California.

In the section "Protection of the Earth's Resources," the President's rhetoric suffered from obvious flaws. There was no mention of the ignominious resignation of Interior Secretary Watt or the scandal in the Environmental Protection Agency. The monopolies which rapaciously plunder America's people do the same to its mineral resources.

As for "strengthening traditional ideals," that is how the President sees the program of the extreme right wing of the Republican Party -- a program which is a unique mixture of sanctimoniousness and hypocrisy, prejudice, and obscurantism.

And, lastly, the building of a "genuine peace" Reagan-style.

The very beginning of the foreign policy section of the address -- its first chord -- is demagogic and false. "Our hands are clean," the President said, "Americans resort to force only when they are forced to. We have never been the aggressors. We have always fought on the side of freedom and democracy. We make no territorial claims. We do not occupy other countries..." How about that for a record "memory lapse"! American imperialism's hands are stained with the peoples' blood. The calendar of the 20th century literally does not have room for the list of aggressive wars Washington waged or is waging. American bayonets support not freedom and democracy, but slavery and dictatorial regimes. And how many countries have felt the weight of American occupation? How many countries have groaned under the oppression of the Pentagon's iron boot? Even on the very day President Reagan was orating on the Capital, the American Marines were on the territory of Lebanon and Grenada, by no means on a mission of liberation, while American military advisers were directing punitive operations in El Salvador and subversive operations against Nicaragua -- not to the glory of democracy.

"We must have the courage to give peace a chance," Reagan declared. In reality, Washington's aggressive course dangerously increases the chances of the outbreak of war, including the most destructive kind -- with nuclear missiles. A chance for peace? Who robbed Europe of the chance of disarmament? Who wrecked the talks on limiting nuclear arms in Europe? Who jammed the wheels of international detente? Or perhaps Pershings and cruise missiles, MX, and Tridents are a chance for peace? Who tries to substitute diktat and the cult of strength for constructive and equal dialogue in interstate relations? Speaking of Washington's so-called "far-reaching" proposals and its "peace-loving initiatives" addressed to the Soviet Union, American commentator Joseph Kraft observes ironically: "If these are conciliatory gestures, John Foster Dulles was a supporter of communism."

The tone and thrust of the foreign policy section of the U.S. President's address -- feigned optimism and even lack of concern -- is by no means the fruit of frivolity. Yu.V. Andropov's recent answers to PRAVDA's questions say the following on this score: "One wonders, to what end is the present world situation deliberately misrepresented in the statements of American leaders? First and foremost is the attempt to dispel the peoples' concern -- which is increasing every day -- at Washington's militarist policy and to subdue the wave of increasing opposition to that policy."

No, President Reagan spared no efforts in this direction in his address. He even deliberately went over the heads of American congressmen to address the Soviet people. But we, Mr President, are "the wrong audience": We cannot be intimidated by the "position of strength" policy or deflected by a propaganda lullaby. But the American people themselves are beginning to be increasingly skeptical about the present U.S. Administration's "peaceableness." The latest public opinion poll conducted jointly by THE WASHINGTON POST and ABC shows that 50 percent of Americans "gave a negative assessment of Reagan's foreign policy," 60 percent are critical of his "approach to the situation in Lebanon," and as many declare that "the United States tries to do too much abroad using its Armed Forces." "Many mothers do not want their children to go away and die. They are very decisively against war," David Crane of the Harris Public Opinion Institute says.

But Reagan's Washington heeds not the voice of American mothers, but the cries of the Pentagon generals. Literally on the eve of the President's speech to Congress, THE WASHINGTON POST published an article headed "The Military Are Dreaming of a Devastating Raid on the Treasury."

It says: "Is Caspar Weinberger (Pentagon chief -- M.S.) preparing to make our country bankrupt...? He and the other arrogant Pentagon spendthrifts will take the country to the poorhouse with their spending. Their secret list of 'desired acquisitions' does not yet include solid-gold Cadillacs -- but it is only a matter of time."

The irony in these words is quite clear, although the logic of figures indicates that the Pentagon's "toys" are far more costly than solid-gold Cadillacs. But the Republican administration -- nicknamed, incidentally, the "government of Cadillacs" -- is as generous with large sums of dollars for the Pentagon as it is with empty promises for the peoples. Not for nothing did the "people's elect" who heard Reagan's speech vote only recently for a record arms race budget there on the Capitol. Without referring to Kennedy, Roosevelt, and Eisenhower. Still less the poet Carl Sandburg.

...The foreign policy section of the address also has its "hero." He is a sergeant in the 2d Battalion of the "Rangers" of the 75th Infantry Division who, through an irony of fate, bears the name of one of the bloodiest, most hated Latin American dictators -- Trujillo. Reagan's Trujillo distinguished himself during the occupation of Grenada. But that is quite logical: As the society is, as its morality is, so are its "heroes." In praising them, the U.S. President, without wishing to and without even suspecting it, gave himself away. Perhaps his State of the Union message is a cunning election "show," but as a serious political program it poses a great threat both to the state of the country -- the United States -- and to the cause of peace throughout the world.

REAGAN REELECTION PLAN GETS 'BROAD' CRITICISM

LD010203 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1656 GMT 31 Jan 84

[Text] Washington, 31 Jan (TASS) -- The United States is near the beginning of the official election campaign. Reagan's decision to seek nomination for President for a second term has caused a broad wave of criticism throughout the country, since issues connected with the unbridled arms race and hardening confrontation in the international arena are the focus of the service record of the present administration.

Former Vice President W. Mondale has said that "after 3 years of the Reagan administration, the world situation has become more dangerous. At the present time, there are no talks on the problems of arms control underway. We are now further from the conclusion of an agreement in this field than at any time."

Another eminent figure in the Democratic Party, J. Jackson, stressed that "the world is currently in greater danger than 3 years ago when Reagan came to power."

In the opinion of Senator A. Cranston, despite all the President's assertions, "the country's situation will remain unsatisfactory while U.S. Marines are in Lebanon, while the threat of nuclear war hangs over us and we are seeking to militarize space."

Democratic Senator E. Kennedy sharply criticized President Reagan's policy. Speaking at Kansas University, the senator said: "In his State of the Union address, Reagan tried to convince Americans that in the years of management by his administration, the United States has become stronger and safer. What kind of security can we speak of, when the arms race threatens to reach the point of shooting out of control, when the administration in its Latin America policy puts its stake on an alliance with repressive regimes, when U.S. Marines are taking part in combat operations and dying in Lebanon?"

E. Kennedy ridiculed Reagan's obviously conveniently-timed attempts to convince U.S. electors of his love for peace. "Whatever Reagan may say in an election year, he said, one thing is clear: He has devoted too much time to preparing for war and evidently insufficient time to its prevention. The policy of the present administration has sharply increased tension in the world."

Concerning the unprecedented scale of federal budget deficits reached under Reagan, E. Kennedy noted that this could be reduced and eradicated only if there was fair tax reform and an end to such extravagant and unnecessary military programs as the building of the MX intercontinental ballistic missile, the B-1 strategic bomber, the creation of space weapons, and production of a new generation of nerve-paralyzing chemical weapons.

Speaker of the House of Representatives and leader of the Democratic Opposition, T. O'Neill, thinks that the public has tired of seeing only "force and not diplomacy" in foreign policy, and a domestic policy that brings "riches to the rich, punishment to the poor and nothing but smiles to the middle class."

At the same time, the Republican Party leadership is not strongly advertising the "achievements" of the Reagan administration during its time in power. Reagan's comrades are stating that they have allegedly succeeded in "strengthening" the country's security and improving its economic situation. In this connection, the newspaper THE WASHINGTON POST writes about the President's recent address on the state of the union stating that, according to Republican assertions, "Reagan's greatest contribution has been in restoring faith in presidential authority."

In any case, as the manager of Reagan's election campaign, Republican Senator P. Laxalt admitted, the ruling party will have to wage "an extraordinarily active struggle" with the Democrats in the elections.

NUCLEAR THEFT PREVENTION WORRIES PENTAGON

LD010225 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0635 GMT 31 Jan 84

[Text] Moscow, 31 Jan -- TASS commentator Vladimir Malyshev writes:

What would have to be done if someone suddenly stole an atomic bomb? By all accounts, this is a question which seriously worries Pentagon officials. As R. Wagner, assistant to the U.S. secretary for defense (atomic energy) told journalists, the U.S. Armed Forces have allocated $35 billion to a new program for the purpose of "guaranteeing that terrorists will not be able to seize a single one of the 5,000 tactical nuclear weapons that are kept in Western Europe." It is a question of nuclear warheads and atomic artillery shells, some of which, in the words of Mr Wagner, "can be carried by one person" -- which supposedly makes them a "tempting target for terrorists."

To hinder the actions of potential "thieves" of nuclear bombs, the Pentagon proposed in particular "to rope them with wire concertina", to use noise generators and poisonous substances, and, in addition, "to change the vault door locks for more modern ones."

Just imagine: In the dead of night an insidious malefactor creeps up to the gates of the military base intending to filch an atom bomb, but behold -- a new bolt! The "terrorist" retreats having gained nothing for his pains. Mr Wagner and company rub their hands in satisfaction, and the nuclear stocks are preserved intact.

The fuss Pentagon clerks make about the "new locks" on the doors of vaults where nuclear death is stored would merit no more than a smile of irony, were it not for just one circumstance. The point is that Washington's propaganda links the problem of the "sanctity" of bases to the antiwar movement, mass protest demonstrations, and picketing around bomb and missile stores -- a movement which is growing in the United States and in the countries of Western Europe. In trying to scare off the demonstrators and libel the peace movement, the Pentagon not only poisons them with gas and batters them with police truncheons, but also invents mythical "thieves".

Incidentally, there is one radical means by which it is possible never again to have to worry over "possible theft" of nuclear weapons: To liquidate all storage places, and to destroy the atomic bombs, missiles, and shells. The gentlemen from the Pentagon know this perfectly well. They know it, but they are continuing to step up the mad arms race.

SHULTZ SPEAKS ON U.S. AID INITIATIVE TO AFRICA

LD311150 Moscow TASS in English 1119 GMT 31 Jan 84

[Text] Washington January 31 TASS -- The Reagan administration has made a new step aimed at further economic enslavement of African countries, gross interference into their economic affairs. U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz announced here that the American authorities adopted the so-called initiative in the sphere of economic policy for Africa which provides for a rise, on certain terms, in American food "aid" to a number of countries of the continent.

In his speech the U.S. secretary of state tried to picture that American initiative as some "humane act". He, however, kept silent on the fact that starvation in Africa is the consequence of rapacious plunder of the wealth of the continent by imperialist monopolies, primarily American. Now, as is noted by local observers, Washington would like to use acute economic problems of African states to make them refuse from carrying out progressive socio-economic transformations, bow to American diktat.

RESULTS OF ZHAO ZIYANG'S U.S. VISIT ANALYZED

PRC Interests 'Disregarded'

LD262247 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0930 GMT 26 Jan 84

[quotation marks as received]

[Text] Moscow, 26 Jan (TASS) -- In developing relations with Beijing, the Reagan administration counts on using China's interest in developing economic and scientific-technical links with the United States to draw the PRC into the orbit of American strategy, the strategy of military-political pressure on the USSR and socialist countries. This is what the weekly NOVOYE VREMYA (27 January issue) writes in a commentary on the results of the recent visit to America by PRC State Council Premier Zhao Ziyang.

"The talks in Washington have shown that the United States does not intend to relinquish by one iota its great-power, hegemonistic approach to the interests of China, the journal notes, reassuring Beijing that the differences over Taiwan supposedly "should not overshadow the advantages, which the development of mutual ties will bring the United States and the PRC. In fact, American imperialists have disregarded the Chinese people's national interests and the PRC's principles of sovereignty and territorial integrity, and are continuing to pursue the "two Chinas" policy and to arm the Kuomintang regime, allocating the role of "unsinkable aircraft carrier" to Taiwan, a strongpoint on the external "defense" perimeter of the American Continent."

The article goes on to day: "How on earth can the government of an imperialist power, pronouncing anathema against communism and trying in every way possible to restrict ties with socialist countries with the aid of sanctions and bans, explain its readiness to contribute to the socialist modernization of China?... It is clear from statements by individual representatives of the Washington administration, as well as of American politicians and ideologists, that they intend to use the active involvement of American monopolies in the process of China's economic development not only to extract maximum profits and squeeze out competitors from other capitalist states but also to link to the maximum China's economy to the world capitalist economy, to encourage trends in the Chinese leadership's foreign and domestic policy favorable to the West, and to increase the influence of the Western "system of values" on Chinese society. It is noteworthy that American experts and observers on China are appealing for a "search for ways of protecting economic cooperation projects with China from the destructive influence of possible changes in this country's leadership and administration to guarantee the "privileged position of the United States on the Chinese market."

"Moreover, the journal notes, Washington unequivocally lets it be understood that, for instance, a tangible improvement in Soviet-Chinese relations would have a negative impact on U.S. readiness to facilitate the modernization process in the PRC. In other words, what can clearly be discerned here is a tendency to interfere in China's internal affairs so as to influence its foreign policy course under the pretext of creating favorable conditions for economic cooperation and the operation of American capital."

"One cannot approach the development of Sino-American relations outside the context of other very important realities of international life.

"What is also clear is that the desire of imperialist circles to utilize the specific features of the PRC's current foreign policy course to implement their dangerous militaristic plans and to change to their advantage the world balance of forces to further exacerbate the international situation, runs counter to the vital and long-term tasks of China's political and socioeconomic development along the socialist path, and the real, national interests of the Chinese people," NOVOYE VREMYA writes in conclusion.

Foreign Accounts 'Conflicting'

PM311802 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 25 Jan 84 p 9

[Unattributed "LITERATURNAYA GAZETA File" feature: "PRC-USA: Demonstration of Cordiality" -- first paragraph is LITERATURNAYA GAZETA editorial introduction]

[Text] The recent visit by Zhao Ziyang, premier of the PRC State Council, to the United States, during which he held talks with President R. Reagan and highly placed representatives of the administration and Congress, prompted quite a few conflicting responses and commentaries in the foreign press. We cite a few of them.

The Reagan administration needs to improve relations with Beijing to give substance to its anti-USSR Asian strategy from this viewpoint, people in Washington look on Zhao Ziyang's visit as part of an integrated plan whose implementation started with Reagan's tour of Japan and South Korea last fall -- ASAHI (Japan).

Despite the critical statements made by the Chinese premier regarding the United States, Washington expects the visit to consolidate bilateral relations. The Americans would like to arrange military cooperation and deliver arms to China. The Chinese, however, fear any kind of dependence -- NEUE RUHR ZEITUNG (FRG).

Although few people expected that any special results would be achieved during the U.S. visit by the Chinese head of government, official Washington went out of its way to make Zhao Ziyang as welcome as possible -- STATESMAN (India).

The President has his own reasons for such a cordial reception. He hopes to gain foreign policy benefits from his own PRC visit next April, as well as economic ones from the delivery of U.S. goods to China -- BBC-TV (Britain).

Both publicly and privately both sides have tried to demonstrate improvement in their relations in the last few months -- THE NEW YORK TIMES (United States).

The discussion of existing differences on the Taiwan problem, which was described officially as "detailed" and "frank," was in fact only a repetition of the sides' well known positions. No progress was made -- THE WASHINGTON POST (United States).

The Taiwan question remains the stumbling block in U.S.-Chinese relations. This was shown, in particular, by the demonstration held outside the White House by supporters of the development of relations between the United States and Taiwan. Nevetheless, these problems did not prevent the Chinese premier from discussing the purchase of U.S. technology while in Washington -- CBS-TV (United States).

U.S. officials claim that China's continuing criticism of U.S. policy in the Near East and Central America enables Beijing to give the impression of being a nonaligned country and keep its distance from the United States. But they also point out that China criticizes U.S. policy most vocally when the problem in question is of no direct significance for Beijing. Meanwhile, the United States and China continue to hold largely parallel views on the Soviet Union, Afghanistan, and Indochina -- FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW (Hong Kong).

PRC LAUNCHES ARTIFICIAL EARTH SATELLITE

LD301338 Moscow TASS in English 1322 GMT 30 Jan 84

[Text] Beijing January 30 TASS -- XINHUA reports that China has launched an experimental artificial earth satellite. Initial information has been received from the satellite, which is being tracked on a regular basis.

KOVALENKO HEADING CPSU DELEGATION ON JAPAN VISIT

LD310050 Moscow TASS in English 1953 GMT 30 Jan 84

[Text] Moscow January 20 TASS -- A delegation of party functionaries of the CPSU left Moscow by air for Tokyo today at the invitation of the Socialist Party of Japan. The delegation is headed by Deputy Chief of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee I. Kovalenko.

JAPAN FOREIGN MINISTER ABE CONCLUDES U.S. VISIT

LD310535 Moscow TASS in English 0522 GMT 31 Jan 84

[Text] Washington January 31 TASS -- The visit to the United States by Shintaro Abe, Japanese minister of foreign affairs, is over. He held talks with President Ronald Reagan, Secretary of State George Shultz, Secretary of Defence Caspar Weinberger and other high-ranking figures of the U.S. Administration. The results of the visit indicate that Washington seeks to secure that Tokyo build up military potential still more sharply and participate more actively in the realisation of U.S. imperialism's agressive plans in Asia and the Pacific Ocean area.

Speaking at a press-confernece Shintaro Abe stated that during the meetings with the leaders of the U.S. Administration he informed them of the Japanese Government's efforts to implement the plan for the strengthening of the country's Armed Forces and, in particular, of continuous increases in military expenditures. Following the wake of the adventurist course of the White House, the Yasuhiro Nakasone cabinet, which has openly declared an intention to turn the country into a U.S. "unsinkable aircraft carrier", before the very visit took a decision to increase the military budget next financial year by 6.55 percent. However, even such a high rate of the growth of expenditures for militarist purposes, according to the newspaper WASHINGTON POST, has been considered "insufficient" by the Reagan administration.

U.S. Increases 'Pressure'

LD301526 Moscow TASS in English 1515 GMT 30 Jan 84

[Text] Moscow January 30 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Askold Biryukov writes:

Having recovered from a shock caused by the defeat of the Japanese Liberal Democrats in the parliamentary elections late last year, Washington is stepping up its pressure on Tokyo so as to make it fulfill as soon as possible Prime Minister Nakasone's promises of concessions in the field of war preparations and trade. Today it is an open secret that the "restraint" displayed by President Reagan on these issues during his visit to Japan before the parliamentary elections so as to give support to the "most pro-American" Japanese premier, as Washington puts it, was a bill drawn out on Nakasone's name, a bill which he was to pay after his re-election. Washington makes no secret of the fact, particularly in view of Reagan's announcement of his intention to run for another term, that now this bill has to be paid without delay. The U.S. Administration needs evidence of the effectiveness of its foreign policy, and it intends to secure this evidence from its "minor partner."

Tokyo has instructed Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe, now paying a working visit to the United States, to resolve that problem, which is arch-difficult (in view of various political consequences for both sides). The point in case is agreement on practical measures to fulfill the promises, or "accords," as Washington refers to them, which Prime Minister Nakasone made unofficially during his meeting with Reagan last November. These promises include the revision of the Japanese arms buildup program so as to escalate it, broader participation in U.S. global strategy and also different measures to even out the balance of trade between the two countries since last year the United States ran up a 21.6 billion dollar deficit.

President Reagan, the U.S. Journal CURRENT HISTORY pointed out, has an obvious stimulus to restrict competition offered by the Japanese imports and to press the Japanese Self Defence Forces into purchasing U.S. arms systems. He noted that the Japanese imports were harming particularly the north eastern states, with their steel, engineering and car making industries, which control a considerable number of votes in the electoral college. At the same time such states as California, Texas, Washington and Georgia benefit by war technology exports to Japan. Small wonder that meeting Abe, Reagan demanded from Tokyo "fresh efforts" to narrow the growing U.S. trade deficit and further to strengthen the "partnership" -- that is the military alliance and cooperation -- between the United States and Japan on global policy.

Judging by official statements of both sides, during the talks they came to the common point of view of the need to continue strenuous efforts to resolve the problems that were being discussed. Japan makes no secret of the fact that this formula stands for the prospect of new concessions from the "minor partner" both in military cooperation with the United States and in questions of the economy and trade, not necessarily meeting the national interests of the country.

U.S. SEEKS 'ONE MORE BASE' ON JAPAN TERRITORY

LD311110 Moscow TASS in English 1021 GMT 31 Jan 84

[Text] Tokyo January 31 TASS -- The Reagan administration has again demanded that Tokyo should put at the Pentagon's disposal one more base on the territory of Japan. Washington expects from the Yasuhiro Nakasone cabinet the "early solution of the question" of the use of a new airfield by combatant planes from aircraft carriers of the U.S. Seventh Fleet, coursing in waters of the Far East, said Assistant U.S. Defence Secretary Richard Armitage, now on a visit here, at a meeting with the chief of the Japan Defence Agency Yuko Kurihara. Earlier the Japanese authorities decided to construct that base on the Miyake Island 200 kilometres south of Tokyo. But their plan was unanimously opposed by the islanders. The Pentagon now has at its disposal more than 110 bases and structures on the territory of Japan. At the Tokyo meeting Kurihara and Armitage agreed on negotiations to be held in the near future between the U.S. defence secretary and the chief of the Japan Defence Agency, which are expected to link Japan still tighter to the U.S. militaristic strategy in the Asian-Pacific region.

S. KOREAN STUDENTS KNOCK 'SUPPRESSIVE' POLICIES

SK310018 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1130 GMT 29 Jan 84

[Text] College students in Seoul staged a demonstration against the suppressive policy of the South Korean regime. The participatants in the demonstration demanded reinstatement of the student organizations disbanded by the government as well as of the professors dismissed for political reasons. The demonstrators opposed and protested the arrest of activists of the student movement.

USTINOV TO VISIT INDIA 'FIRST HALF OF FEBRUARY'

LD312326 Moscow TASS in English 2226 GMT 31 Jan 84

[Text] Moscow February 1 TASS -- Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Ustinov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and defence minister of the USSR, will pay an official visit to the Republic of India in the first half of February at the invitation of the Indian Government.

USTINOV, MILITARY LEADERS MEET INDIAN ENVOY

LD311848 Moscow TASS in English 1822 GMT 31 Jan 84

[Text] Moscow January 31 TASS -- Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Ustinov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and defence minister of the USSR, today received India's Ambassador to the USSR Sayid Nurul Hasan. During a friendly conversation they exchanged views on questions of Soviet-Indian relations and topical international problems.

Sayid Nurul Hasan highly assessed the dynamically developing all-sided cooperation between the USSR and India in various areas, and expressed the hope that Dmitriy Ustinov's forthcoming visit to India will become another contribution to developing and deepening friendship and cooperation between the two countries. Dmitriy Ustinov, in turn, expressed satisfaction with the high level of Soviet-Indian relations, and noted that he will be glad to revisit friendly India.

Marshal of the Soviet Union Nikolay Ogarkov, first deputy defense minister-chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces of the USSR, Deputy Ministers of Defense Chief Marshal of the Airforce Pavel Kutakhov and Admiral of the Navy of the USSR Sergey Gorshkov took part in the conversation.

DYMSHITS-LED DELEGATION CONTINUES VISIT TO INDIA

Tours New Delhi

LD302352 Moscow TASS in English 1724 GMT 30 Jan 84

[Text] New Delhi January 30 TASS -- By TASS correspondent Vladimir Baidashin.

A Soviet Government delegation, led by Veniamin Dymshits, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, that has arrived here to attend the celebrations marking the 25th anniversary of the launching of the Bhilai iron and steel works, observed on February 4, has been welcomed with much warmth and hospitality in India.

Newspapers quote the head of the Soviet delegation as saying on arrival at the airport: "Bhilai is not only a large metallurgical plant, built within a brief period. It marked the beginning of India's industrial development, the beginning of inviolable Soviet-Indian friendship and cooperation."

The Bhilai iron and steel works has attained a high level of production and is India's major metal-producer: it accounts for a quarter of the country's total steel output. The plant turns out a broad variety of products the country needs so much, including cast iron, ingots, graded rolled stock, rails, etc.

At present, writes THE ECONOMIC TIMES newspaper, publication of the Indian business circles, Bhilai is the most profitable metal-producing enterprise in India with the cost of its steel production being the lowest. This is ensured by advanced technology, reliable performance of equipment and good technical training of Indian workers and engineers, the newspaper points out. The iron and steel works in Bhilai, built with Soviet assistance, the plant's director N.K. Mitra writes in the NATIONAL HERALD, is turning out national personnel of metal-workers.

Stressing the importance of the expanding Indo-Soviet cooperation, PATRIOT, NATIONAL HERALD and other newspapers quote India's Prime Minister Indira Gandhi as saying that the Soviet Union rendered India invaluable assistance in building key industries and machine-building facilities in the state sector. The Indian people are thankful for that. This is concrete and vivid evidence of the Soviet Union's constant support and symphathies for the former colonies' struggle to maintain their political and economic independence.

The Soviet Government delegation today toured the Indian capital. Its members familiarized themselves with the achievements in housing, industrial and cultural construction in Delhi during the years of independence.

Sees Vice President

LD311427 Moscow TASS in English 1300 GMT 31 Jan 84

[Text] New Delhi January 31 TASS -- The Soviet Government delegation led by Veniamin Dymshits, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, who are currently on a visit here to attend the celebrations on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of launching of the Bhilai metallurgical works, the first project of Soviet-Indian cooperation, have paid a visit today to Vice President of India Mohammad Hidayatullah.

During the meeting, which proceeded in a warm and cordial atmosphere, the head of the Soviet delegation pointed out that the 25th anniversary of launching of the Bhilai metallurgical works, which was the first project of the indestructible Soviet-Indian cooperation, is being widely marked also in the Soviet Union. The Soviet people rejoice at every success of friendly India both in the construction of her national economy and in her peaceable foreign policy moves in the international arena. In the struggle for peace India and the Soviet Union come out from common positions. Questions pertaining to strengthening peace and security on earth, preventing the threat of thermo-nuclear war, he pointed out, are the most topical ones today. Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, directs all efforts of the party and of the Soviet state at preventing a new war from breaking out. We are glad that this policy of the Soviet Union finds support in India, with the Indian leadership, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, who, as is known, also makes every effort for preserving peace.

Mohammad Hidayatullah said that India very carefully studies and examines all of the Soviet Union's peace initiatives, above all the initiatives which were put forward by Yuriy Andropov. We fully share the striving of the Soviet leaders for peace, and believe that if the opposite side responds to the USSR's peaceful proposals, it will be possible to prevent war and strengthen peace on earth. We agree with the Soviet Union's stand that no task is more important now than the struggle for peace. Every effort should be made to avert a new war, as it threatens the destruction of the whole humankind. We hope that common sense will triumph.

On the same day the Soviet delegation was received by India's Minister of Steel and Mines N.K.P. Salve [title as received].

Meets With Indira Gandhi

LD311746 Moscow TASS in English 1617 GMT 31 Jan 84

[Text] New Delhi January 31 TASS -- India's Prime Minister Indira Gandhi today received a Soviet Government delegation let by Veniamin Dmyshits, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, staying here to attend the celebrations marking the 25th anniversary of the launching into operation of the Bhilai iron and steel works.

The head of the Soviet delegation conveyed to the Indian prime minister regards and best wishes from Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and from Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR. Indira Gandhi cordially thanked for the regards and wishes.

The sides exchanged views on some issues of the international situation. Veniamin Dymshits said that the present-day international situation is viewed in the Soviet Union as very tense, and that the United States and other NATO countries are fully responsible for that. He drew attention to Yuriy Andropov's statement, made in the form of answers to the newspaper PRAVDA's questions, that pursuing "power diplomacy" with the Soviet Union is a vain undertaking. He said that the USSR will continue to do everything possible to prevent the implementation of the United States' aggressive designs and the launching of nuclear war. Should such a threat emerge, however, the USSR has means to counter it. India's peaceful position on the international arena and the policy pursued by the Indian Government headed by Indira Gandhi are highly assessed in the USSR, he said.

The Indian prime minister highly valued the Soviet Union's foreign policy directed at strengthening peace and averting the threat of new war. The sides examined during their conversation questions of bilateral cooperation between India and the USSR. Indira Gandhi highly appreciated the results of the session of the inter-governmental Soviet-Indian Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation and the documents signed during the session. She stressed that the decisions adopted by the commission will serve as additional stimulus for further development of the Indian economy. The prime minister asked what aid the Soviet Union could extend in resolving the complicated issues that have emerged in India's metallurgical industry due to a certain overstocking of products since their selection made in the past now does not entirely correspond to India's industrial requirements.

Veniamin Dymshits answered that the Soviet Union, jointly with Indian specialists, can resolve the problem of re-orienting Indian factories and transferring them to new technology, and is prepared to buy the surplus steel that has accumulated in India.

Indira Gandhi appreciated the Soviet Union's assistance to India at the initial stages of its industrialization and, specifically, in building the Bhilai iron and steel works. She noted great importance of the celebration of the plant's jubilee, observed both in the USSR and India, and thanked the Soviet Government for its decision to send such a representative delegation to the celebrations in India.

On the same day the Soviet Government delegation visited India's Minister for External Affairs P.V. Narasimha Rao. The sides held a friendly exchange of views on questions of bilateral Indo-Soviet cooperation and some international problems.

Received by President Singh

LD010952 Moscow TASS in English 1928 GMT 1 Feb 84

[Text] New Delhi February 1 TASS -- A Soviet governmental delegation led by Veniamin Dymshits, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, paying a visit to India to attend the celebrations of the 25th anniversary of the Bhilai steel plant, were received by India's President Zail Singh on Tuesday.

The leaders of the Soviet delegation conveyed to the president regards and best wishes from Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR. Zail Singh thanked the Soviet side for the greetings and good wishes and for his part asked the Soviet delegation to convey his heartfelt regards and best wishes to the Soviet leaders.

In a cordial friendly conversation that followed Veniamin Dymshits informed the Indian president of the latest peace initiatives made by the Soviet Union at a time when the international situation had been dramatically aggravated through the fault of the United States and its NATO allies, which had agreed to deploy new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in their territories. He stressed that the Soviet Union was prepared for its part to do everything possible to lessen international tension and to enhance peace and international security. Only one thing is necessary for this. As Yuriy Andropov pointed out in his replies to questions from PRAVDA: Until it is too late, the United States and NATO should display readiness to return to the situation which existed before the beginning of the deployment of Pershing-2s and cruise missiles. The USSR wants to aviod another round of the arms race, now at a new, even more dangerous level. The Soviet Union welcomes India's policy of peace on the international scene, the leader of the Soviet delegation said.

Zail Singh voiced complete support for the policy and actions of the Soviet Union in safeguarding peace and removing the threat of nuclear war. The Indian president spoke highly of Yuriy Andropov's great personal contribution to safe guarding peace and promoting international security. The policy of peace pursued by the Soviet Union and the experience of the USSR give inspiration to all the progressive forces in the world, he said.

The president highly appreciated the assistance given by the Soviet Union to India in the establishment and development of its industry, assistance exemplified by the steel plants in Bhilai and Bokaro and by other industrial projects. India can be economically independent thanks to this assistance and support and regards the Soviet Union as her most reliable and sincere friend, he stressed.

Zail Singh attached much importance to the forthcoming celebrations of the 25th anniversary of the Bhilai steel plant, which had become "a symbol of New India," as Jawaharlal Nehru pointed out, and a magnificent monument to unbreakable friendship between the Indian and Soviet peoples, he said.

GROMYKO LEADS PARTY, STATE DELEGATION IN ROMANIA

Talks With Ceausescu 31 Jan

LD311826 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 31 Jan 84

[Text] Talks between the party and government delegation of the Soviet Union, led by Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and USSR minister of foreign affairs; and Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania; and the party and government delegation of Romania were continued in Bucharest today.

The sides noted that the exchange of views was useful and expressed the mutual desire for the further development of relations between the Soviet Union and Romania in the spirit of the Soviet-Romanian summit meetings.

The same day, the USSR party and government delegation visited the 23 August works, one of the largest and foremost enterprises in the Romanian capital. The members of the delegation chatted with workers, engineering and technical staff, and heads of the factory; and visited a number of its shops.

Comrade Gromyko spoke at a meeting with the collective of the enterprise, who gave the visitors a warm and cordial welcome. Oprea, member of the Political Executive Committee of the Romanian Communist Party Central Committee and first deputy prime minister of the Romanian Government, spoke in reply.

Addresses Bucharest Workers

LD311900 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1723 GMT 31 Jan 84

[Text] Bucharest, 31 Jan (TASS) -- At a meeting with the collective of the Bucharest 23 August works, A.A. Gromyko, head of the Soviet party and government delegation, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, USSR minister of foreign affairs, said:

Dear comrades: We are pleased to have this meeting with you, the manual and office workers of the 23 August machine-building works, which is one of the biggest and most advanced enterprises in socialist Romania.

First, permit me to carry out an instruction of Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Aware that our delegation would be meeting with the collective of your works, Yuriy Vladimirovich asked me to convey fraternal greetings and wishes for fresh successes in life and work to you and to the working class, the communists and all the working people of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

The meetings and conversations with N. Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and other leading figures of your country, which are now being held during the present visit of the Soviet party and government delegation, provide an opportunity to again evaluate that which has been accomplished in various fields of Soviet-Romanian cooperation and to discuss a number of specific questions of its further development.

Due attention is being paid during this visit to an exchange of opinions on certain topical problems of the present-day international situation.

Definite experience has been gained in the development of cooperation between our countries in past years, and tangible results have been achieved. And we know that the collective of the 23 August works has made its contribution.

The name of your enterprise is deeply symbolic. It is linked with a memorable day in 1944 -- with the date of the liberation of Romania, which became possible in the conditions of the victorious offensive of the Soviet Army which shattered the Hitlerite war machine and freed many peoples from the yoke of fascism, above all in Europe.

This date also marked a fundamental turn in the destiny of the Romanian people. Broad vistas of the country's socialist transformation were opened up.

It was then that there appeared for the first time in history, a favorable outlook for the all-round development of relations between the Soviet Union and Romania.

In few days, it will be 36 years since the first Soviet-Romanian Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance was signed. Born in the difficult postwar years, it has played a historic role in the formation of a new type of relations between our states, based on the principles of socialist internationalism.

The treaty has successfully stood the test. The Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance, concluded between the Soviet Union and Socialist Romania in 1970, is its direct continuation and development.

Today our cooperation is an uninterrupted development and encompasses the most diverse spheres -- politics and economics, culture and science. We are in favor of such cooperation continuing to grow stronger.

An important factor of the social and economic progress of our countries is the deepening of socialist economic integration and an active participation in the efforts by the member states of the Council of Mutual Economic Assistance to solve the large-scale tasks facing them.

This would, undoubtedly, contribute to the realization of the economic strategy of the CEMA countries in the interests of each of them and of the socialist community as a whole.

Comrades!

Soviet people, just like the working people of your country, are engaged in peaceful creative work. In accordance with the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and our party's plenum, strenuous work is being carried out in all directions. But the chief task is raising the efficiency of our economy and improving its qualitative indices.

The CPSU Central Committee plenum and the USSR Supreme Soviet session held last December, approved the plan for development of our country's national economy for the current year. This maps out dynamic growth of social production, of labor productivity and of the people's well-being.

From the very first days of the new year the working class, the working people of the Soviet Union have embarked upon socialist competition for the implementation of this plan and its over-fulfillment. Preparations for the elections to the USSR Supreme Soviet, upcoming in March, have given rise to a great upsurge in the political and labor activity of the masses.

Improvement of the economic mechanism and implementation of major long-term programs for economic and social development -- the food program, power and others -- is proceeding at full speed alongside the resolution of current tasks.

All this requires the mobilization of that great creative potential which is a fundamental part of our social system, a further deepening of socialist democracy and a development, in every possible way, of the initiative of the working people.

The Soviet people are convinced that they measure up to the tasks put forward by the Communist Party. We are going with a firm step along the mapped course; we are going and will continue to go.

Of course, we all understand that one of the most important conditions for creative work is peace. The question of its preservation is at present particularly acute in view of a serious complication of the international situation and an increased military danger.

The main threat to peace is created by the imperialist policy of the United States directed at spiraling the arms race, achieving military superiority and grossly interfering in the internal affairs of other countries and nations. Everywhere, whichever region of the globe we would take, manifestations of the aggressive course of this policy can be seen.

The deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles in Europe has led to sharp deterioration of the political climate, to heightening the level of military confrontation, and not only in Europe. The U.S. Administration, it could be said, blew up the Geneva talks aimed at limiting and to considerably reducing nuclear armaments.

Responsibility for this lies complete on the governments of those NATO states on whose territory Pershing II and cruise missiles are being installed. Led by Wasington, they are acting contrary to the will of their own peoples. It must be supposed that in time these peoples will present the account to those figures and those circles who must bear responsibility for this.

The USSR and the other Warsaw Pact countries, of course, cannot ignore this threat and are forced to adopt measures in response. They have no right to forgo and will never forgo the interests of their own security.

Expressing the hopes of their peoples, the leaders of seven socialist countries at their meeting in Moscow in June last year resolutely stated that these states "will not in any event allow anyone to have military superiority over them."

As before, the Soviet Union advocates that the question of medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe, like the problem of nuclear weapons as a whole, should be resolved on a constructive, mutually-acceptable basis, in strict accordance with the principle of equality and equal security. We will make use of every realistic chance for an accord on precisely this basis.

The Soviet Union is prepared to solve the problem of nuclear weapons in Europe on the basis of equality.

For this, as Yu.V. Andropov stressed in his replies given a few days ago to questions from the newspaper PRAVDA, one thing is necessary -- while it is not too late the United States and NATO must display readiness to return to the situation which existed before the commencement of deployment of the Pershing II and cruise missiles. We place this issue before the United States and their NATO allies because we want to avoid yet another spiral in the arms race, this time on a new and even more dangerous level which is leading to an increase in tension and instability in Europe.

We will judge the sincerity of the intention of the United States and NATO in their attitude to dialogue with us on this and other questions by their specific actions.

Today Washington gives the impression that it was apparently there that the readiness of the Soviet Union for dialogue and for talks was first noticed. But after all, we have always supported talks and finding a peaceful settlement to contentious problems, and above all those which are most acute, relating to nuclear weapons. However, the Soviet leadership has always emphasized that it is not the appearance of dialogue and talks which is needed, but honest dialogue and honest talks. Yet Washington, under the present administration, has already for a number of years been resorting to deception, and one can say that it is doing so with American efficiency and panache. Deception in the unit of time, using the language of economists, is becoming more and more evident. Are not the latest statements from the Washington politicos also larded with it, and to a considerable extent?

For this reason Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov drew attention in his replies to the need for serious dialogue between the USSR and the United States. And for this it is necessary for Washington to change its policies and, instead of the policy of confrontation and force, to adopt a course aimed at agreement, at regard for mutual interests, and at achieving peace.

As before, the Soviet leadership is convinced that possibilities exist for serious discussion of and solution to international problems, however acute and complex they may be. It is a matter of the other side approaching this with the necessary responsibility.

The conference on measures for strengthening trust and security and disarmament in Europe, which has opened in Stockholm, creates a broad field for states to display good will in the interests of consolidating European and international peace. The Soviet Union, together with its allies, has come out with important initiatives at the conference. They are well known.

If, as we propose, the nuclear powers of the West commit themselves not to be first to use nuclear weapons, and if the NATO states respond to the initiative of the Warsaw Treaty countries not to use military force against each other at all, then the degree of trust and security in Europe and throughout the world will increase substantially.

The Soviet Union is also prepared, in the development of the appropriate provisions of the Helsinki Final Act, to work out additional measures of confidence in the military sphere, which would be more significant in their nature and more broad in their scope.

The success of the Stockholm conference can be ensured if all those taking part conduct matters on an objective basis. Attempts to raise deliberately unacceptable demands, to try to gain unilateral advantages of any sort will only hinder the work and, naturally, will meet with decisive objection from our side.

Yes, in order to make possible a change in the international situation for the better, it is precisely deeds which are needed. And they will not be substituted by the deceptive assertions coming out of Washington that supposedly "there is nothing dangerous happening" in the world, and that the present U.S. policy, so it goes, is making the world in which we live "more secure".

This is verbal dust that is being sprayed into people's eyes in order to break down the wave of growing concern by the peoples over Washington's militarist course and to weaken their opposition to such a po.

However, this sort of device is powerless in the face of indisputable facts. It is enough to recall the U.S. treacherous attack on sovereign Grenada, the undeclared war it is carrying on against Nicaragua, the U.S. military's sowing of death and destruction on Lebanese soil, and the broad terrorist activity that the United States is conducting, directly adopting this course of action as a weapon of its foreign policy.

It is not reliance on force and rhetoric that can make the world truly more secure. The policy needs to be substantially changed, from a policy of militarism and aggression to a policy of peace and international cooperation.

We await this change of course from the United States and its NATO allies. For our part, as Yu.V. Andropov has said, this will find a fitting response.

The principled line of the foreign policy of the Soviet Union and other states of the socialist community is dictated by their unwavering concern for peace and averting the threat of war, and for a bright future for humanity. We will not deviate from it.

The guarantee of success in the struggle for peace is the close cohesion of the ranks of the fraternal countries of socialism. This must be guarded in the future too, as something that is most precious [kak zenitsa oka].

In conclusion, I would like on behalf of the Soviet party and government delegation to express profound satisfaction with the visit to your works and the meeting with you. We wish all those present and your entire collective new labor successes, well being, and happiness!

Long live friendship between the Soviet and Romanian peoples!

May the cohesion of our parties and countries in the struggle for the cause of peace and communism grow stronger! (applause)

Meets Ceausescu 1 Feb

LD011201 Moscow TASS in English 1118 GMT 1 Feb 84

[Text] Bucharest February 1 TASS -- Andrey Gromyko, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR and minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, and Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, reviewed in their conversation here today certain aspects of world politics, including the situation in the Middle East and in Central America.

In the course of their conversation the sides gave a positive assessment of the result of the visit of the Soviet party and government delegation to Romania. They believe that the visit will contribute to the further extension of Soviet-Romanian relations.

COMPARISON OF GROMYKO-LED DELEGATION TO ROMANIA

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 31 January publishes on page 4 of its First Edition a TASS report under the heading "Visit to Bucharest."

This report on the state and party delegation's visit to Romania has been compared to the TASS version published on page F 1 of the 31 January DAILY REPORT entitled "Gromyko Leads Party, State Delegation to Romania" and subtitled "Delegation Departs Moscow," revealing the addition of the following officials whose presence is reported at the send-off party:

S.V. Chervonenko, chief of a CPSU Central Committee section; USSR Ministers V.A. Dinkov, V.V. Listov, and N.N. Tarasov; O.B. Rakhmanin, first deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee section; USSR First Deputy Foreign Minister V.F. Maltsev; G.A. Kiselev, deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee section; and other officials.

I. (Myelchoyu), Romanian charge d'affaires ad interim in the USSR, was also in the send-off party.

COMPARISON OF SOVIET-ROMANIAN 30 JAN TALKS

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 1 February published on page 4 of its First Edition a TASS report datelined Bucharest, 31 January under the heading "Soviet-Romanian Talks". This report on the talks between Gromyko and Ceausescu has been compared to the Moscow Domestic version published on page F 2 of the 31 January DAILY REPORT entitled "Gromyko Leads Party, State Delegation To Romania" and subtitled "Participants in Talks," revealing the following changes and additions:

Paragraph one, line one reads in PRAVDA: ...Soviet-Romanian talks began here yesterday. (changing time and place to conform to TASS dateline)

Paragraph three, line one reads in PRAVDA: ...Andreyevich Gromyko conveyed friendly greetings to Nicolae... (substituting "friendly" for "comradely")

Paragraph three, line three reads in PRAVDA: ...Ceausescu asked that friendly greetings should be...(substituting "friendly" for "comradely")

Paragraph four, line three reads in PRAVDA: ...Romania, and also certain topical problems of international...(adding "certain" and substituting "topical" [aktualnyye] for "current")

Last paragraph, line two, reads in PRAVDA: ...and government delegation. Those attending the dinner were: RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee members C. Dascalescu, M. Manescu, I. Banc, G. Oprea, L. Fazekas, N. Constantin, C. Olteanu, and G. Pana; RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee candidate members M. Dobrescu, I. Totu, M. Enache, S. Andrei, and S. Birlea, and other officials.

A.A. Gromyko and N. Ceausescu exchanged toasts. (Adding the list of those attending the dinner.)

UK-ITALIAN UNANIMITY ON DEFENSE ISSUES NOTED

PM301543 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Jan Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent N. Paklin "Letter From Rome": "Agreed on One Thing"]

[Text] Rome -- It is indicative that immediately after the joint press conference of the Chairman of Italy's Council of Ministers B. Craxi and the British Prime Minister M. Thatcher, journalists were issued ...a communique of the Italian Defense Ministry.

It was the only document that recorded concurrence in the sides' positions, though several leading ministers on each side took part in the Italian-British summit meetings.

How did the unanimity of the two countries' military department leaders show itself? Primarily on the issue of "Euromissiles," to which "special attention" was devoted. Italy and Britain intend to continue stationing on their territories U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles, targeted on the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. Viewpoints also completely coincided on the question of the continued presence in Lebanon of Italian and British military contingents as part of the so-called Multinational Forces. It is true that the Italian Government has decided to somewhat reduce its contingent. However, even after this reduction there will still be about 1,500 Italian officers and men in Lebanon.

We must particularly dwell on the last section of the communique, which deals, no more no less, with the "basic factor in the battle for tomorrow's Europe." What "factor" is this? The Italian and British military ministries see this "factor" (presuambly with their governments' agreement) as being "cooperation on a bilateral and multilateral basis with the other NATO countries in the sphere of integration of national defense systems on a European scale" ("defense systems" implies the armed forces of the member countries of the aggressive Atlantic bloc.)

In this context, the communique continues, "the sides stress the political, military, and economic importance of closer and more coordinated cooperation among Western European countries in implementing conventional arms creation programs, which will provide an impetus for European defense integration." It is a question of a plan to create a new combat helicopter. This passage of the communique wholly meets the request that the United States made recently to its NATO allies to whip up the race for the most destructive and lethal types of so-called conventional weapons.

As for the stances on other questions, the Italian-British summit meeting proved uncommonly unproductive. Italy's attempts to assume the role of mediator between Britain and Argentina came up against the intransigent stance of the British prime minister on the Falklands (Malvinas) Islands question. She made it plain that British sovereignty over the islands "is not open to discussion." Nor was any progress was made in resolving the economic problems that confront the Common Market.

SOVIET-TURKISH TRADE TALKS RESULTS CITED

PM311243 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Jan 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Talks Held"]

[Text] Talks were held in Moscow 20-26 January with a Turkish Government trade and economic deleg tion headed by Mr E. Pakdemirli, minister of state and adviser to the Turkish prime inister on quest ions of foreign trade and the treasury.

During the course of the talks, the sides agreed on and signed letters of exchange on the delivery of Turkish goods to the Soviet Union in 1984 to pay off Soviet credits earlier granted to Turkey, and they also exchanged opinions on a wide range of trade and economic cooperation questions, particularly those on the possibility of exporting natural gas from the USSR to Turkey and supplying additional electricity. The two sides expressed the unanimous desire to extend Soviet-Turkish business cooperation, which will help to further strengthen good-neighborly relations between the USSR and Turkey.

D. Pakdemirli was received by I.V. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; N.K. Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan; N.D. Komarov, first deputy minister of foreign trade; and A.I. Kachanov, first deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations. The Turkish trade and economic delegation was accompanied by a large group of Turkish businessmen who held business talks with Soviet foreign trade organizations.

Pakdemirli Comments on Results

NC010925 Istanbul TERCUMAN in Turkish 28 Jan 84 p 3

[Ceyhan Altinyelek report]

[Text] Ankara, (TERCUMAN) -- Ekrem Pakdemirli, under secretary to the Prime Ministry for Foreign Trade and the Treasury, has returned to Ankara after an official visit to Moscow. On the plane, Pakdemirli told the journalists who were accompanying him "that his contacts were positive and that the Soviets were so at ease as to offer to sell YAK planes to Turkey."

Pakdemirli said he noted positive developments, particularly after his meeting with Soviet Deputy Prime Minister Baybakov in Moscow and that, together with the business connections established by our private sector, the possibility of trade worth more than $100 million has emerged. Pakdemirli added: "I am extremely satisfied with the outcome of my contacts. We have secured the possibility of exporting to this country more goods in one week than we exported to it during the entire past year." Pakdemirli continued: "As the talks progressed, the Soviet authorities felt more at ease. They have even told us that they could sell us YAK planes. These planes are suitable for conditions in Turkey. However, it is not possible to say anything at this moment. Meanwhile, we are going to purchase certain installations from the Soviet Union. I can say that steel works and chemical installations for the private sector are among them. If the purchase of crude oil also goes through, there will be a sudden upsurge in trade between the two countries." Pakdemirli added that the question of obtaining natural gas has also been positively resolved: "Following my meeting with Baybakov, the question of natural gas also favorably developed. There is a possibility of obtaining natural gas toward the end of 1986. We have now reached the point where we have to decide how the project will be implemented. The Soviets have agreed to provide Turkey with natural gas. When we said it would take too long to build a 1,500-km pipeline, Baybakov asserted that they could lay 4.5 km of pipeline per day. I think now we have to determine the price. There will be important developments this coming March on this subject."

Pakdemirli added that important steps will be taken with the introduction of the new trading system, and said: "Turkey is not facing any obstacles; there is understanding. Our businessmen's desire to do business is extremely gratifying. After these developments, Turkey will occupy the place it deserves in international trade." The delegation of businessmen that accompanied Ekrem Pakdemirli also returned to Ankara yesterday.

RUMSFELD MIDEAST TRIP MERELY 'CAMOUFLAGE'

PM311520 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Jan 84 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent R. Moseyev dispatch under the general heading: "Near East: Hypocrisy and Arbitrariness"]

[Text] Beirut, 30 Jan -- After his latest consultations in the White House, D. Rumsfeld, the U.S. President's special envoy, has arrived in the Near East. Opening a new round of the notorious "shuttle" diplomacy, he has met with Lebanese President A. al-Jumayyil and other officials. Washington is claiming that on this occasion its emissary has brought along in his briefcase certain "constructive" ideas whose realization will allegedly assist the restoration of peace in Lebanon.

However, political observers note that, as in the past, Washington's proposals on this occasion as well are nothing but a trick designed to camouflage the expansionist plans of the United States in the area.

Air force planes of the United States and the other NATO countries which make up the so-called "Multinational Force" are continuing their reconnaissance flights over Lebanese territory controlled by the Syrian units forming part of the inter-Arab peace-keeping force in Lebanon. The ships of the U.S. 6th fleet that are blockading the Lebanese coast have been placed on maximum combat alert.

Under cover of the hypocritical U.S. "peacemaking" diplomacy, Zionist brigandage continues in southern Lebanon. Yesterday the Israeli interventionists carried out mass arrests in Sidon, where guerrillas had attacked the occupiers' headquarters the previous night. The interventionists have blockaded the Sidon sea port, which is one of the country's largest.

U.S. ACTIONS 'BRING SUFFERING' TO LEBANESE

LD311814 Moscow TASS in English 1735 GMT 31 Jan 84

[Text] Beirut January 31 TASS -- The U.S. military's aggressive actions are bringing more and more suffering to the population of Lebanon. Barbarous shellings by American tanks and artillery, which are deployed in the area of the Beirut International airport, have left heavy destruction and tens of people killed and wounded in residential districts in the south of the Lebanese capital. The local press reported that American shells had destroyed a school bus. From early morning today U.S. warplanes based on ships of the U.S. 6th Fleet have been making low-altitude flights over Beirut.

Resistance fighters carried out several successful operations against Israeli forces in southern Lebanon in the past two days, killing and wounding 12 interventionists.

Occupation forces are terrorizing the local civilian population and subjecting it to ruthless repressions. Israeli tanks on many occasions opened sporadic fire in the centre of Sidon, the largest city in the Lebanese south. Its streets are being patrolled by armoured personnel carriers, and round-ups and searches are being conducted everywhere. Israeli troops are arresting all who appear "suspicious" to them. They have staged major punitive operations in villages near Nabatiya and Tyre as well as in the west of the Al-Biqa' Valley, throwing tens of peaceful inhabitants behind bars.

The development of events in Lebanon has made it increasingly evident that the coordinated actions of the United States and Israel are directed at actually partitioning Lebanon and ending its existence as a sovereign state.

It is with this aim in mind that Washington has forced on Lebanon the fettering agreement with Israel. The public movement to get this agreement abrogated has increasingly gaining in scope in this country. It is impossible to achieve national reconciliation in Lebanon without annulling the Lebanese-Israeli agreement of May 17, 1983, said prominent Lebanese politician Rashid Karami, former prime minister of Lebanon.

KOHL'S MOTIVATIONS ON TRIP TO ISRAEL ANALYZED

PM010929 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Jan 84 First Edition p 5

[Vladimir Mikhaylov "Commentator's Column": "In Foreign Footsteps"]

[Text] The FRG federal chancellor's 6-day visit to Israel is over. It is of special importance in the general context of U.S. imperialist policy in the Near East. This was the first trip by the head of government of one of Western Europe's major states since the conclusion of the agreement "on strategic cooperation" between Washington and Tel Aviv.

Was an independent hand visible in it? The fact is that most Western European countries' interests in the Near East are in no way identical to America's. They obtain 80 percent of their liquid fuel from this region, whereas the United States obtains only 12-14 percent. Moreover, there are already smoldering suspicions in Western European and, incidentally, Japanese economic circles that the United States, on the pretext of "defense of common interests," is thinking of seizing for itself with Israel's help the "main source" of the West's energy supply. The Common Market states have repeatedly tried to elaborate an independent course. However, each time they have reverted to supporting U.S.-Israeli expansion in this region. Their "independence" was limited to the fact that they were being given the opportunity to "calm" the Arab world.

H. Kohl's visit also followed in these foreign footsteps. The FRG's chancellor, the U.S. ASSOCIATED PRESS agency reported with satisfaction, "expressed his support for President Reagan's plan," which stipulates perpetuating the occupation of the Arab lands and depriving the Palestinians of their right to an independent state.

This anti-Arab unanimity of the present U.S., Israeli, and FRG rulers was slightly concealed by sham "disputes" with Tel Aviv on the question of West German weapons shipments to Saudi Arabia. However, Bonn's "special" line corresponds to Washington's: Arm one side and the other, but give Israel the most modern offensive weaponry. The FRG participated along with the United States in militarizing Israel from the very beginning. The weapons shipments to Saudi Arabia now envisaged, apart from the profits expected by the West German monopolies -- we are talking about shipments worth $5.5 billion -- are aimed at creating a semblance of "evenhandedness" in the eyes of the Arab world. "The United States, as the chancellor's entourage are noting," the Bonn newspaper GENERAL ANZEIGER reports, "stays neutral on the question of arms shipments to Saudi Arabia. This cooperation between the FRG and Saudi Arabia is in U.S. interests..."

Tel Aviv uses its strident protests to bargain. As CBS reports, "It has removed its objections" to U.S. weapons shipments to Jordan for the establishment of the Rapid Deployment Force. Now the ostentatious "indignation" at Bonn's intentions is being played upon in order to obtain from the FRG and the other European countries more widespread support for U.S.-Israeli strategic cooperation aimed at subordinating the Near East to U.S. interests.

OBJECTIVES OF SHULTZ' L.A. TOUR PREVIEWED

LD010050 Moscow World Service in English 2110 GMT 31 Jan 84

[Text] Next our observer Viktor Olin makes this comment on the tour of Latin American countries and the Caribbean by the American state secretary, George Shultz.

The high points of the tour are the visit to El Salvador at the start and a visit to Grenada at the end. The Reagan administration's policy in the two countries gives a good idea of its objectives and the means of their achievement in all the southern neighbors of the United States.

According to press reports, the chief objective of the Shultz visit to El Salvador is to get the authorities there to moderate the political terror exercised by the death squads. Looking at this goal objectively, we must conclude that failure to achieve it is a foregone conclusion, since terror and genocide against its own people are the only instruments the Salvadorean regime can use in its bid to hold on to power. If it were to discard these methods it would inevitably fall from power in no time, a prospect the Washington administration fears most of all. Therefore its gestures designed to shore up a compromised reputation of a human rights champion should not be taken seriously. If Reagan and his entourage really wanted an end to the repression and bloodshed in El Salvador, all they would have to do is stop aid to its rulers. Instead, the administration prefers to tell killers that they should behave in a more appropriate manner.

This subject is expected to come up at a meeting with representative of the death squads D'Aubuisson, who is being groomed to become the regime's president soon. All this is needed to ensure continued and expanding American aid to the Salvadoran regime despite growing criticism among the American population and Congress. There are plans to increase it considerably in the immediate future, to bring it up to $300 million a year. The lion's share of the aid will inevitably land in the lap of the death squads.

How does the United States Administration see the future of El Salvador and similar Latin American countries? To some extent the answer can be found in the coming visit to Grenada by Secretary of State Shultz. The highlight of his visit to that small island will be his participation in the festivities to mark the 10th anniversary of the end of British colonial rule. The celebrations will thus symbolize a return to the starting point of Eric Gairy's rule in Grenada, which was marked by corruption, economic dislocation, and terror by killers in government service. Gairy himself has made an appearance after being returned to Grenada from exile in the United States following the occupation of the island by American troops.

On the strength of these circumstances, we can conclude that Washington is willing to continue to encourage terror and oppression for the sake of promoting what it calls vital American interests.

MILITARY AID 'MAIN POINT' OF SHULTZ' TRIP

LD311919 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 31 Jan 84

[From "The World Today" program presented by Igor Fesunenko]

[Text] Washington: U.S. Secretary of State Shultz leaves for a 9-day tour of several countries in the Caribbean basin, Central and Latin America today. In particular, he intends to visit El Salvador, Grenada, Barbados and several other countries.

An official spokesman for the U.S. Administration said at a press conference on the eve of the visit that the main aim of the trip will be improvement [as heard] of questions of the so-called democratization of the region. However Shultz' tasks actually boil down to further mobilization of pro-American puppet regimes in this region to suppress the movements for national independence and genuine democracy that are mounting there.

Therefore, the background for our report on Shultz' trip can be well provided by a video report received today on the progress of the U.S-Honduran military maneuvers, "Big-Pine II."

The main point on the agenda for Shultz' talks beginning today with the leaders of El Salvador is the provision of military aid to the puppet regime. The U.S. Administration, ASSOCIATED PRESS writes in this connection, intends in the near future to ask Congress for the allocation of additional aid to El Salvador totaling $350 million. It is interesting to note that among the people talking to the secretary of state will be the famous butcher of the Salvadoran people, forerunner of the ultrarightist death squads D'Aubuisson. Quite recently, a year ago, he was archly refused an American visa and banned from entering America. It is now clear that this was a demogogic gesture, that Washington is not only not preventing the butcher's atrocities, of which even American citizens have also been victim in El Salvador. As spokesmen for the U.S. Administration have said, there is also to be a meeting in San Salvador between Shultz and leaders of the Honduras regime, whose territory the United States is increasingly transforming into a bridgehead for large-scale intervention against revolutionary Nicaragua. Just recently, a Pentagon spokesman said there will now be at least 1,000 U.S. troops permanently stationed in Honduras. In addition, it is planned to stage yet another provocative military maneuver, "Big Pine III" in June as a rehearsal for aggression against the Nicaraguan people.

Such are the main points of the visits and the main themes of Shultz's forthcoming talks in Central America. Well, to give the appearance of objectivity, the secretary of state intends to meet in Venezuela with representatives of the Contadora Group member countries which, as is known, are striving to find a peaceful solution to the problems of the region. In the opinion of the U.S. press, Shultz will seek support from them for the recommendations of the national commission on Central America, whose recommendations boil down to increased U.S. armed interference in the affairs of the region. This very same task is posed for the U.S. President's special representative in Central America Richard Stone, who arrived today in Bogota, capital of Colombia. In the opinion of some observers, this Washington emissary will also be trying to put pressure on the countries in the Contadora Group, including Colombia, with the aim of obtaining acceptance of the recommendations of the Kissinger commission.

U.S.-HONDURAN MANEUVERS ANNOUNCED, ANALYZED

LD282328 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 28 Jan 84

[Text] It has been announced in Tegucigalpa, the capital of Honduras, that the American-Honduran military maneuvers codenamed "Big Pine II" will resume on Monday. Here is a latest news commentary by Viktor Anikin:

The present maneuvers are the second large-scale demonstration of force undertaken by the Pentagon in Honduras, that is, in direct proximity to Nicaragua and El Salvador. The first took place the year before last, and the "Big Pine II" maneuvers began in August last year. Up to 5,000 U.S. and 7,000 Honduran servicemen took part in individual stages of these maneuvers, mastering operations involving sea and air landings in the Honduran coastal strip, where conditions are similar to those on the shores of Nicaragua. These military games are to end on 8 February.

However, a month later, in March, a third series of maneuvers is already scheduled to begin. According to information from PRENSA LATINA, over 20,000 men and officers from the United States and Honduras will be involved in "Big Pine III." In addition, for the first time troops from the El Salvador and Guatemala regimes will take part in the maneuvers.

This time the Pentagon has planned to hold the military exercises of the four countries' troops in Eastern Honduras, where the borders of Honduras, Nicaragua, and El Salvador meet, under the conditions of mountainous terrain characteristic of the Central American region.

The patriotic forces of El Salvador and the Sandinist government of Nicaragua have justly pointed out the danger proceeding from such a concentration of troops from the United States and three pro-American puppet regimes. Alongside the maneuvers, the Reagan administration is undertaking other steps to intensify tension in Central America. Under the guidance of CIA experts, encroachments into Nicaragua by counterrevolutionary bands based in Honduras and Costa Rica are increasing in scale. The Pentagon military advisers are directing antipartisan operations by the reprisal units of the El Salvador regime. It is they who are dragging new reinforcements for the reprisal units into the Honduran military centers for the El Salvador and Guatemala puppets of the United States. On Washington's initiative, the number of training camps and military bases in Honduras is growing.

The holding of provocative maneuvers on Honduran territory and their further internationalization is intended, according to the White House's designs, even further heat up the situation in Central America. This confirms the conclusion that Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov expressed in his replies to PRAVDA 24 January this year when analyzing the situation in this region. For it is clear, the Soviet leader said, that the United States wants to crush people's rule and by force of arms return the odious dictators, the proteges of the United States, to power.

MAGANA REGIME REPORTEDLY BOMBS SALVADORAN CITY

LD311114 Moscow TASS in English 1011 GMT 31 Jan 84

[Text] Managua January 31 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Trushin reports:

The details of the barbarous bombing of the Salvadoran city of Carolina by the aircraft of the pro-American regime of Magana have come to light. The criminal action was staged on January 27. The main responsibility for it is borne by Lieutenant-Colonel Roberto Staben, commander of the punitive battalion "ARCE".

A reconnaissance party of Salvadoran guerrillas has been able to intercept radio talks between the lieutenant-colonel and the pilots of U.S.-made combat aircraft "A-37" which bombed Carolina. One of the pilots was confused when he received an order to bomb the city and asked Staben whether he really insisted that bombs be dropped on the city. The lieutenant-colonel coldbloodedly answered "yes".

At the same time, he issued an order to an artillery battery to open fire on the defenseless city. Artillery shells were fired on Carolina, killing and crippling old men, women and children. Eyewitnesses to the nightmare related that there were even babies among the wounded.

The punitive action against civilian population has become yet another evidence of the policy of state terrorism which the Reagan administration pursues in El Salvador.

The Salvadoran dictatorship which is in every way supported and financed by Washington cruelly does away with innocent people by staging round-ups in workers' blocks and peasant cooperatives and by bombing towns and settlements. Last year alone, the radio station "Venceremos" reports, combat aircraft supplied to the Salvadoran Army by the United States bombed the country's populated localities 227 times. Almost a half of the attacks was staged in the area of Guazapa in Cascatlan Department.

SHLAUDEMAN APPOINTED NEW U.S. ENVOY TO GUATEMALA

LD272316 Moscow Television Service in Russian 2020 GMT 27 Jan 84

[From "The World Today" program, presented by political observer Aleksandr Zholkver]

[Text] In connection with the intensification of activity by the National Liberation Movement in Guatemala, of particular interest is a report just received on the forthcoming replacement of the U.S. ambassador to this Central American country. Shlaudeman, an expert in U.S. intervention, is being sent there. In 1965, he was U.S. charge d'affaires in the Dominican Republic when U.S. Marines landed there and drowned the national uprising in blood. Then, in the post of adviser to the U.S. ambassador, he coordinated preparations for the fascist coup in Chile. Finally, in 1982, while he was U.S. ambassador to Argentina, Shlaudeman played no small role in what was actually a joint Anglo-American aggression in the Malvinas-Falklands Islands. Now this CIA resident is to operate in Guatemala.

U.S. CBI SEEKS CARIBBEAN 'CABALISTIC DEPENDENCE'

LD010258 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1513 GMT 31 Jan 84

[Text] Washington, 31 Jan (TASS) -- The United States has made its latest attempt to justify the policy of economic diktat it is conducting in relation to the Caribbean basin countries.

The United States Information Agency (USIA) has published a propaganda opus under the title "How To Understand the Caribbean Initiative." Published in several languages in brochure form, it is designed to be distributed primarily in those countries where dissatisfaction is growing over the rapacious policy of the U.S. monopolies. Not stinting its epithets, the main propaganda agency of the United States is striving to present the "initiative" as almost a "boon" for the Caribbean states, alleging that it shows "the adherence of the United States to improving the economic well-being of the countries of the region."

In fact, the "Caribbean program" raised by Reagan 2 years ago was directed at placing them in cabalistic dependence on American capital, at making them subservient to Washington's political will. In 1983, U.S. monopolies extorted from the countries of Latin America about $30 billion solely by raising interest rates on credits. The foreign debt of Latin American countries, primarily to U.S. banks, is the astronomical figure of $350 billion. They are spending half their currency income in just paying off the interest.

Implementing the "Caribbean program" is bringing new profits to U.S. business. As is unequivocally stated in the USIA brochure, it "opens new economic prospects for the United States." It is not hard to guess what sort of "prospects" these are, if one takes into account that for every dollar invested in Caribbean basin countries, U.S. corporations received $2.50 profit.

The openly predatory nature of the "initiative" is recognized even by the U.S. press. It was recently called the "Marshall Plan for Central America" by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

ARKHIPOV, CUBA'S RODRIGUEZ CONFER ON TRADE

PM301010 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Jan 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Exchange of Opinions"]

[Text] I.V. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received C.R. Rodriguez, first vice president of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers, 26 January and held a friendly conversation with him. Opinions were exchanged on questions of Soviet-Cuban trade and economic relations.

Cuban Ambassador to the USSR L. Soto participated in the conversation.

NEW VENEZUELAN CONGRESS PRESIDENT INTERVIEWED

PM271126 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Jan 84 Morning Edition p 4

[Interview with Reynaldo Leandro Mora, president of the Venezuelan National Congress, by own correspondent V. Spasskiy in Caracas, under the rubric "IZVESTIYA Interview": "Course of Renewal" -- date not given; first paragraph is Spasskiy introduction]

[Excerpts] Caracas -- A constitutent session of the new composition of the Republic of Venezuela's National Congress, at which 247 senators and members of the Chamber of Deputies were sworn in and the leading members of the country's supreme organ of legislative power elected, has been held here. Reynaldo Leandro Mora, the Democratic Action Party representative who received the overwhelming majority of votes in the 4 December 1983 presidential elections, became Congress president, and Leonardo Ferrer (Social Christian Party) became president of the Chamber of Deputies. Your correspondent asked the Congress president to talk about the main tasks and goals facing the country's supreme legislative organ in the forthcoming 5-year period of its activity.

In the sphere of foreign policy, the president of the National Congress pointed out, our duty as representatives of a Latin American state is to work tirelessly to create the prerequisites for achieving peace on the continent and ensuring the peoples' sovereign right to choose for themselves without outside interference the paths of economic and political development. We intend, he noted, to develop relations with all countries irrespective of their sociopolitical system. In this regard, however, the principles of mutual advantage and mutual respect must be strictly observed -- principles which are today regrettably missing from the financial and economic system imposed on us by the developed capitalist countries, as a result of which many Latin American states are in the position of being the victims of foreign capital.

In this connection, Leandro Mora stated, we have taken a positive view of the prospects of expanding above all our trade and economic ties with the Soviet Union and the other socialist states. I think that the new Venezuelan Government may take concrete steps in this direction. As practice has shown, parliamentary ties, which we hope will strengthen in the future, are a useful way of improving mutual understanding and the exchange of opinions between two countries.

KUNAYEV DELIVERS REPORT TO KAZAKH PLENUM

PM271620 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 10 Jan 84 pp 1-3

["Abridged version" of report by D.A. Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee, "On the results of the CPSU Central Committee December (1983) Plenum and the Tasks of the Republican Party Organization Snemming From the Plenum Decisions and the Propositions and Conclusions Contained in the Speech by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium," delivered at 9 January 1984 11th Plenum of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee]

[Text] Comrades! The third and pivotal year of the 11th 5-Year Plan has come to an end. The CPSU Central Committee December (1983) Plenum and the USSR Supreme Soviet session noted that it has been marked by new successes in implementing the course of the 26th CPSU Congress and by a persistent and creative quest for ways and methods to efficiently resolve the tasks set by the Central Committee May and November (1982) and June (1983) Plenums and the advice and instructions of Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov.

The USSR Supreme Soviet session approved the draft state plan for the country's economic and social development and the State Budget of the USSR for the 4th year of the 5-Year plan, which were examined at the CPSU Central Committee Plenum. They have become laws.

The text of Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov's speech to the CPSU Central Committee December (1983) Plenum is an exceptionally important political document. This document has been unanimously approved by the party and the entire Soviet people, reflected their will and the full reality of the situation, comprehensively encapsulated the most important socioeconomic problems, and indicated the precise ways and means for their efficient solution at the present stage.

The decisions of the CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the USSR Supreme Soviet Session have evoked a great international response because they are a most convincing confirmation of the principled nature of the course followed by our party and country, a course combining organic love of peace with a firm and resolute rebuff of all intrigues by international reaction.

The world's progressive press unanimously notes the complete feasibility of our plans, which is based upon the country's achievements in the first 3 years of the 5-year plan and especially the last year.

If we were to generalize, the 5-year plan's third year was especially significant and especially important for us people of Kazakhstan, just as it was for all Soviet people.

It was a year of intense work by the republic's Communist Party, all urban and rural working people, and the representatives of all age groups and vocations to raise even higher the prestige and authority of Soviet Kazakhstan within our mighty union's fraternal family of peoples.

It was a year of the consistent consolidation of organization, order, and labor, state, plan, and executive discipline in all sectors of the republic's multisectorial economy, science, and culture.

The republic's production forces have risen to new levels. Our production relations and social relations in general are steadily improving and are becoming more flexible, fruitful, and vigorous. Both production forces and social relations are increasingly being filled with living communist meaning and are acquiring real, perceptible communist traits.

An increasingly weighty contribution to the development of industry is made by the Pavlodar-Ekibastuz, Karatau-Dzhambul, Mangyshlak, and other territorial complexes and by each of the republic's 19 oblasts. New and extremely rich reserves of natural resources have been discovered and are being brought into economic circulation.

The agro-industrial complex is confidently growing and strengthening: Its foundations were laid firmly back in the years of the heroic virgin lands epic, whose glorious 30th anniversary we will celebrate with the aim of consolidating and enhancing Kazakhstan's role and significance as one of the country's major grain and stockraising bases.

The achievements of our multisectorial science and diversified culture are substantial.

When noting Soviet Kazakhstan's growth, it is necessary to particularly emphasize once more the radical socioeconomic changes, the unprecedented upsurge in the working people's material prosperity, and the extremely broad real opportunities to satisfy and develop their spiritual requirements.

Last year brought along new achievements which are a weighty contribution to fulfilling the plans and targets of the entire 11th 5-Year Plan as a whole.

Last year the highest growth in industrial output since the start of the 5-year plan -- 4.5 percent -- was achieved. There have been significant increases in the generation of electric power, the extraction of coal and petroleum, the production of pig iron and steel, and the production of agricultural machinery, metal cutting machine tools, mineral fertilizers, yellow phosphorus cement, and plastics.

Since the start of the 5-year plan our global social product has increased R3 billion and the volume of industrial production has increased almost 10 percent. Fixed capital totaling R24 billion has been commissioned.

Some 230 major enterprises, shops, and production facilities have been constructed.

The sectors which determine scientific and technical progress are developing at preferential rates. Machine building, as the 26th party congress stressed, has a special place in the solution of this most important task. We have started practical work on the widespread introduction into production of computers, industrial manipulators, robots, and microprocessors, on the development and assimilation of flexible, energy-saving, and waste-free technological processes, on the manufacture of materials with predetermined properties, on the development of biotechnology, and so on. All this is most directly connected with modern machine building.

The handiwork of Kazakhstan's machine builders is increasingly noticeable in the solution of the fundamental issues of scientific and technical progress. Five metal-cutting machines were manufactured in our republic for the first time only 4 decades ago. Today the republic's large associations and enterprises produce metallurgical, mining, forging, and press equipment, tractors, excavators, electrical engineering products, the most modern instruments, electronic equipment, spare parts for it -- the list goes on and on.

The proportion of items being produced in the country for the first time within the total volume of machine building output is also increasing. Considerable credit for this is due to Alma-Ata's Heavy Machine Building Plant and its XX Let Oktyabrya Machine Tool Building Plant, the Chimkent Forging and Pressing Equipment Association, the Ust-Kamenogorsk Instrument Plant, and other enterprises.

The products of many of them are supplied to the world market.

Agricultural machine building is developing on a large scale. Over 70 different descriptions of machines and implements and over 500 spare parts for them are now produced for the food complex in our republic. Special credit in this sphere belongs to the Tselinogradselmash Association and Pavlodar's V.I. Lenin Tractor Plant.

Comprehensive and all-embracing work is in progress in capital construction. Further positive shifts are under way in this vitally important sector. Planning has improved somewhat and the level of technical equipment of construction organizations and trusts has increased.

The scope of housing construction is expanding. At present 280 homes are completed each day in our republic. Since the start of the 5-year plan we have commissioned over 18 million square meters of housing, which has made it possible to improve housing conditions for 1 in 9 of Kazakhstan's citizens.

Special attention is being given to the construction of projects linked with the Food Program's implementation.

Work has been done to irrigate 200,000 hectares of new land and provide water supplies for more than 7 million hectares of pastureland. We are justly proud of most important hydro-engineering construction projects such as the Irtysh-Karaganda-Dzhezkazgan Canal and the Great Alma-Ata Canal and of the best experience in utilizing underground waters.

New grain elevators and livestock premises have been commissioned.

All this is being done for the Food Program's sake, in order to make our arable farming and livestock raising more stable and less dependent on nature's whims.

We are well aware that we have yet to experience a favorable year in terms of weather in this 5-year plan period. All 3 years so far have proved to be not just average, but rather droughty and exceptionally complicated.

Nonetheless, during this period we have poured into the motherland's granaries over 2.5 billion poods of good quality grain.

Last year our grain-growers' labor was truly heroic. Coordination, resourcefulness, reasonable risk-taking, endurance, and courage are what distinguished their labor and brought about high end results despite nature's vicissitudes. The motherland was provided with much Kazakh grain -- it is an especially noticeable part of the country's grain balance this year.

The rice, corn, rye, and grain feed crop procurement plans have been overfulfilled. The quantities of millet, buckwheat, pulses, potatoes, vegetables, melons, and grapes procured were greater than in the previous year.

The tasks being resolved by our livestock raisers are no less responsible. Positive results have been achieved in this important sector, despite certain complications.

Meat, milk, eggs, and wool procurements have increased; and the kolkhozes and sovkhozes have more livestock and poultry. More coarse and succulent feed than before was procured.

All types of transport and communications, trade, and consumer and municipal services for the population have been further developed.

Thanks to the measures being taken, the state of affairs in transportation, primarily on the railroads, is improving.

The scientific institutions have been reinforced by new institutes for molecular biology and biochemistry, organic synthesis and organic chemistry, geography, and the ionosphere.

A Central Kazakhstan Department has been established under the Academy of Sciences.

New general educational schools, preschool institutions, hospitals, trade centers, clubs, and places of culture have been opened in each of our oblasts.

The life of each working family has become better and more beautiful.

In short, when analyzing last year's results we can say with a clear conscience: We are working quite well, comrades, we are accomplishing great deeds, and we are holding high the republic's trademark and labor honor.

In this connection I would like to express most cordial thanks to all who, sparing no effort, are working harmoniously for the glory of the republic and the country, in the name of further strengthening the economic and defense might of our state and the entire socialist community, and therefore also peace throughout the world.

But, comrades, he who has been given much has to meet high requirements. And, of course, we would be right not to flatter ourselves on our achievements, but to look on what we have done as merely another step in our development.

The question on the Central Committee plenum agenda today is very important: On the Results of the CPSU Central Committee December (1983) Plenum and the Tasks of the Republican Party Organization Stemming From the Plenum Decisions and the Propositions and Conclusions Contained in the Speech by Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The measures which we have to elaborate and then implement must be determined by the real state of affairs, by our potential, and by the party's high requirements at the present stage.

The State Plan for Economic and Social Development and the State Budget of the Kazakh SSR for 1984 set new large-scale tasks for the further development of the republic's economy, science, and culture and for the growth of its contribution to the all-union division of labor.

The republic's State Budget for 1984 stands at a total of R10.57 billion, which wholly and completely provides for the normal financing of 11 sectors of the national economy, science, and culture and creates all preconditions for efficient work and the successful attainment of the next social goals.

More detailed reports on the plan and budget will be submitted at tomorrow's Supreme Soviet session.

Allow me, therefore, to dwell today at our plenum only on the most important trends and conclusions stemming from the CPSU Central Committee December (1983) Plenum and Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov's instructions.

What is the main thing here?

The main thing, comrades, is the unbreakable unity of plans and reality. It is a mood for action, and not for bombastic words and promises.

"Now," Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov stresses, "the most important thing is not to lose the accumulated momentum or the general positive mood for action and to more actively develop the positive processes."

It is this requirement that must be the linchpin of literally all our actions and deeds and of our entire organizational and political work.

And the party demands that this work be guided primarily toward comprehensively enhancing efficiency and quality in all components of the national economic complex by accelerating scientific and technical progress, toward ensuring preferential rates of labor productivity growth, and toward saving all types of resources and expenditures.

In principle, comrades, the tasks are known to all. But despite their seemingly traditional nature, I am duty bound to point out their unprecedentedly and exceptionally large scope.

For example, this year the republic's global social product must for the first time reach R51 billion, which is R2.5 billion more than last year. The growth rate of national income used for consumption and accumulation will more than double by comparison with last year. Social labor productivity will rise 4.4 percent. An additional R8 billion will be invested in the national economy's development.

Serious tasks face us in the sphere of Kazakhstan's multisectorial industry. The total volume of industrial output is to reach R28.9 billion. The volume of industrial product sales will rise 3.5 percent.

As in the past, great heights must be scaled by working people in the agro-industrial complex. The republic's gross agricultural output is to reach R9.5 billion.

An extensive social program must be implemented. Social consumption funds as a whole will be in excess of R7 billion, while real per capita incomes are to increase 2.5 percent. The average monthly wage of workers and employees is to reach almost R185.

These are the basic outlines of the plan that has been submitted. The tasks, let us be frank about this, are not easy. Nonetheless, they are entirely feasible.

In his speech at the meeting with party veterans Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov emphasized that our country has now entered a stage of its development "when the increased potential and the increased social requirements dictate the need to substantially enhance the standard of all economic work, substantially raise the economy's efficiency and transform our economy into a well-oiled mechanism functioning without interruption."

I think everyone is well aware of why this task is urgent.

Many people remember how for many years we had to work under the conditions of the so-called deficit economy, when it was simply impossible to launch a broad offensive along the entire front as we are doing now. We had to tighten our belts and concentrate our efforts only on the main things, leaving much for the future.

The picture today is completely different everywhere. A highly developed production potential has been created. The transition to a reliably balanced economy has begun. This, of course, does not mean that we have, so to speak, "gotten God by the beard" and have solved all the problems. On the contrary, there is much more work, and in no way can we succeed straightaway or by working in the old-fashioned way or in an offhand manner.

The establishment of large-scale production and the practical implementation of the Food and Energy Programs generate a whole range of new questions and problems of a higher order, which certainly cannot be ignored.

The main point is, as the party emphasizes, to develop a new type of economic thinking and to observe everywhere the requirements of socialist labor standards. The most immediate goal of this approach is to impose the necessary order in what we already have, ensure the most sensible utilization of the existing production, scientific, and technical potential, resolutely toughen up the policy of savings and thrift, and enhance the efficiency and personal responsibility of cadres in all sectors of social production.

The party requires that people everywhere learn to manage sensibly, in the socialist way, and be able to look after their money and spend it in a thrifty manner. But what actually happens at times? As a result of the lack of control and the unsatisfactory financial and economic position of many sovkhozes, such oblasts as Kokchetav, Tselinograd, and Pavlodar reached the year's end with a large shortage of circulating funds.

Such sorry "work" is impermissible in the long term. The main thing now is to bring our standard of economic management fully into line with the opportunities and advantages of developed socialism, enhance labor efficiency and quality in each sector, and increase labor productivity at preferential rates. This must be done on the broad basis of the introduction of the achievements of the modern scientific and technical revolution and advanced experience, an improvement in the standards of production organization, and the strengthening of environmental protection.

This applies primarily to our fuel and chemical industry, power industry, and certain other leading sectors.

Work must be particularly intensified -- I would say doubled and even tripled -- everywhere in the production of consumer goods and in expanding their range and improving their quality.

To be honest, there has been enough feigned poverty in these matters. The republic has all the potential to produce here much of what is in great demand among the population, to produce and distribute it strictly fairly.

And now, comrades, for certain specific directions in which our work must proceed: First of all, we must ensure everywhere the complete assimilation of commissioned capacities on schedule. This is a fundamental issue. You are aware that since the 5-year plan's start, we have commissioned a wide range of both group "A" and group "B" projects. But their assimilation is not proceeding as it should everywhere. This applies primarily to the power, chemical, petrochemical, light, and food industries and is the reason why we fail to produce much valuable output. Hence the conclusion that everything that is commissioned must be fully assimilated on schedule. This is a vital task for all the republic's party, soviet, and economic organs.

Another lever for further boosting the economy, as Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov stresses, is to steadily raise labor productivity.

The point is that the labor productivity growth rates in our republic are lagging considerably behind the 5-year plan targets. Analysis shows that much of the blame here lies not so much in the plane of scientific and technical progress as in the sphere of elementary organization.

Labor productivity must be increased in the industry of Kzyl-Orda, Semipalatinsk, and Pavlodar Oblasts and in a number of enterprises in nonferrous metallurgy (Comrade Takezhanov), chemical industry, construction materials industry (Comrade Parimbetov), and fruit and vegetable industry (Comrade Dzherembayev). Why are we talking about this so sharply? Because our plans envisage obtaining 80 percent of the total industrial output increase exclusively by means of labor productivity. And in construction the entire increase in the volume of contract work must be obtained by this means.

However, in the Ministry of Rural Construction (Comrade Musin) and the Ministry of Installation and Special Construction Work (Comrade Yerzhanov) labor productivity is growing only slowly, and it is actually falling year in, year out, in the Ministry of Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises, yet Minister Comrade Lomov, instead of organizing matters, prefers to complain about manpower shortages. Last year alone millions of rubles were underassimilated, and much of this was due to the Ministry of Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises. I believe that the meaning of this is understandable without any further comment.

You are all well aware that Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov has set the following specific task: to achieve 1 percent labor productivity growth in excess of the plan and to reduce output prime cost by an additional 0.5 percent. Now that this proposal has been approved and adopted, it must be regarded as an additional party target for the plan.

What will be the effect of meeting this target under our conditions?

A 1-percent overfulfillment of the labor productivity growth target for the 4th year of the 5-year plan will ensure an increase in industrial output growth running into tens and hundreds of millions of rubles.

Under the conditions of our republic there is every opportunity to do much more.

This is why, comrades, we must immediately organize effective work, everywhere, deeming this to be the foremost duty of party committees, trade union and Komsomol organizations, and all labor collectives, and actively encourage those who attain the best results.

Labor productivity is closely dependent on organization and order at each work place. We are introducing the team form of labor, but extremely poor use is still being made of its potential, for example, within the systems of the construction ministries and departments, and especially in rural areas.

The purpose of the team contract is primarily to encourage the achievement of high indicators, establish real financial autonomy, and improve payment according to end results.

Our duty is to implement precisely, clearly, openly, and strictly the principle of remuneration precisely according to the quantity and quality of labor, ensure that productivity everywhere grows faster than the wages fund, and liquidate the disproportions existing here.

Now about labor discipline. The number of breaches of discipline is falling noticeably. But it is too early for us to be complacent.

As Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov emphasized again with the utmost force -- much more remains to be done than we have already done.

We must not, of course, simply skim the surface and record only absenteeism and lateness. The essence of the question goes much deeper. You can be at work without actually working and nevertheless receive wages and even bonuses.

Discipline, in our view, is above all else lofty labor effort and high personal efficiency, and not, as often happens, the thoughtless waste of energy, raw and other materials, and ultimately owne's own manpower.

The line of strengthening conscientious discipline has been welcomed by Soviet people with enormous approval. The struggle for comprehensive discipline and organization is, in the final analysis, a struggle for total economic and moral order in the future.

Another equally important question that is universally applicable to our economy and affects all its sectors without exception is that of reducing material expenditure in production, or in other words, reducing output prime cost, to which Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov also draws exceptional attention.

A fundamental breakthrough is needed, because at times talk about economies in our republic remains just empty talk.

Yes, we do include figures for economies in our pledges. In the past few years they have even reached the level of plan commitments. But, first, these figures are excessively low. Second, many people forget them right away. This is exactly what people are doing in Karaganda, Kzyl-Orda, and Chimkent Oblasts.

Aktyubinsk and Dzhambul Oblasts have permitted considerable overexpenditure of electric power, and Guryev and Mangyshlak Oblasts have permitted overexpenditure of thermal energy. Considerable quantities of metal, cement, and timber are wasted within the systems of the power industry and the Ministry of Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises, the Ministry of Construction Materials Industry, and the Ministry of Rural Construction.

We are entitled to expect party and economic organs, the Gossnab, the Gosbank, the Bank for Financing Capital Investment, and the people's control organs in the republic to work more seriously on the efficient utilization of the material and monetary resources that are allocated.

There is antoher range of tasks common to our economy. I refer to the laggardness of individual enterprises and even individual sectors. Regrettably, at present we are still not dealing with them propoerly. Furthermore, there are inordinately frequent plan amendments in our republic. Last year, for example, the fourth quarter's plan was significantly higher than the first quarter's. Such distortions are henceforth impermissible. This must be strictly monitored by the Council of Ministers, the republican Gosplan, and the relevant Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee departments.

There are other factors too. On the whole, however, it is the lingering inertia of living at other people's expense, living, furthermore, like this for years on end and, it must be said, living quite well. This will no longer do. We must work without laggards and ensure the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the plans everywhere, which, as has been repeatedly stressed, are laws applicable to all.

This is a major reserve. Last year a considerable number of the republic's enterprises failed to cope with their plans. This applies especially to Aktyubinsk, Alma-Ata, Dzhambul, Taldy-Kurgan, and Turgay Oblasts and to the sytems of the Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Industry, the Ministry of Construction Materials Industry, and the Ministry of Local Industry.

The Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee plenum must make serious complaints about the leaders of those enterprises in the chemical, petrochemical, electric power, light, and food industries which fail to utilize the existing opportunities for steady and high-quality work. Here and there people still continue to use the old, long obsolete, and debunked methods of leadership. Last year alone the Soyuzfosfor Association (Comrade Alzhanov) sent its subordinate enterprises 268 orders and instructions.

Not everything is all right regarding the fulfillment of plan deliveries. They have not been fulfilled by a considerable number of enterprises and associations in Guryev, Dzhezkazgan, and Karaganda Oblasts, and under the Ministry of Light Industry, the Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy, the Ministry of Timber and Wood Processing Industry, the Ministry of Construction Materials Industry, and the Ministry of Meat and Dairy Industry.

This requires that personnel at all levels improve the style of leadership, enhance precision in the activity of each enterprise and division, and resolutely improve organizational and political work. Our duty is to steadily step up cadres' responsibility for the fate of the state plans and targets and to ensure harmonious, coordinated, precise, and steady work by all sectors and each collective in the 4th year of the 5-year plan.

Comrade D.A. Kunayev went on to dwell upon the task facing individual sectors of the republic's economy.

He noted that an exceptionally important role is assigned in the plans to the republic's fuel and energy sectors, which is determined by their interconnection with the economy of not only Kazakhstan but the whole country.

This year we have to considerably increase the extraction of coal and petroleum. Moreover, all growth in coal extraction must be secured at existing capacities. This is complicated, the speaker said, but there is no other way for the time being.

Hence the need to raise the level of utilization of powerful equipment and transportation, primarily at the Ekibastuz quarries, sharply improve labor organization at the Karagandaugol Association, and also liquidate the lag in preparatory work and organize industrial hygiene and safety practices in an exemplary fashion.

We must make joint efforts to comprehensively help restore the Karaganda field to its former glory.

It is an important task of the Guryev, Aktyubinsk, and Mangyshlak Obkoms and the Embaneft, Mangyshlakneft, and Aktyubinskneft Associations to speed up the commissioning of new deposits in West Kazakhstan, raise the yield from existing boreholes, and persistently introduce efficient methods of petroleum extraction and petroleum prospecting. The unconditional fulfillment of the party and government decisions on the establishment of a major petroleum extraction base in West Kazakhstan must be ensured. This is a matter of honor for the entire republic.

As for power industry workers, they must considerably raise standards of reliability in their work. Power generation must increase in the current year. The leaders of the Ministry of Power and Electrification (Comrades Ivanov and Abdullayev) and all power industry facilities must be imbued with a sense of high responsibility for the work entrusted to them and ensure a significant increase in the output of TETS primarily in Ekibastuz, Yermak, Tselinograd, Dzhezkazgan, Karaganda, and Kzyl-Orda, the Karmetkombinat power station unit, and elsewhere. The appropriate obkoms and gorkoms must specially monitor these issues.

The plan, Comrade D.A. Kunayev went on to say, provides for the intensive development of nonferrous metallurgy. The volume of industrial production here is planned at a somewhat higher level than the 5-year plan targets envisage. This means that we must greatly improve the utilization of capacities for the extraction and enrichment of ores, sharply reduce the losses of valuable components, and introduce more actively progressive technologies, all of which will require much work by the ministry itself and the appropriate obkoms.

In ferrous metallurgy we have to increase the production of pig iron, steel, rolled metals, and ferroalloys, where the 1 million mark [unit unspecified] has already been reached. The task of producing a wide range of tin plate remains a matter of exceptional importance.

The republic's machine builders are facing responsible tasks. It is particularly necessary to assimilate the production of new automated complexes based on screw presses and industrial robots, as well as new models of screw-cutting lathes, highly productive centrifugal pumps, and various electrical instruments.

In agricultural machine building there will be an increase in the production of tractors, antierosion equipment, and machines for livestock raising and feed production. This must be definitely borne in mind by the Tselinograd, Pavlodar, and Karaganda Obkoms, since the fate of the Food Program depends largely upon high-quality equipment.

One of the central tasks set by the party is to further increase the production of consumer goods. It was stressed at the CPSU Central Committee December (1983) Plenum that this section of the plan was elaborated in the light of the relevant party and government resolution. We must increase production of these goods to the R11 billion level, which is higher than the 5-year plan target.

But even this is not the limit, especially since our potential is both broader and richer. Over R400 million have been invested in the development of the consumer industry since the start of the 5-year plan. We have commissioned 26 new enterprises and shops. Today over 1,300 labor collectives are producing goods for the population. Among them are quite a few that enjoy an irreproachable reputation and whose trade mark is a guarantee of high quality.

Regrettably, however, there is another side to the coin. Dzhambul, Turgay, Mangyshlak, and Kustanay Oblasts do not fulfull the plans for the production of goods in mass demand with high consumer quality. A number of ministries, departments, and oblispolkoms fail to ensure the implementation of additional targets.

The Ministry of Light Industry (Comrade Obragimov) is still working below its capacity. Quite a few enterprises here are not coping with the plan for the delivery of the specified range of output, and market demand is poorly taken into account. The trade network has plenty of clothes, but they are such that even those who produce them reject them. Work has deteriorated in the Leninogorsk Knit Outerwear Factory, the Semipalatinsk Sewn Goods Association, the Karaganda Footwear Factory, and the Kanchagay China Plant. The capital's footwear makers, instead of producing leather footwear, have flooded the shops with household slippers.

The market is being only slowly supplied with good quality products by the Ministry of Local Industry (Comrade Murzagaliyev). Extremely insufficient use of existing resources is made within this ministry's system. This is especially typical of enterprises in Arkalyk, Guryev, Uralsk, and Kokchetav.

Nothing is trivial in the production of consumer goods, and primary importance should be attached here to the quality and novelty of products, including those for children. Enterprises under union jurisdiction, all of them without exception, must also be involved in the production of consumer goods.

These questions must be kept under strict party control by all obkoms and oblispolkoms. It is important to disseminate more actively the experience of the Aktyubrentgen Production Association, the Alma-Ata Furniture Association, and Chimkent's Voskhod Sewn Goods Factory, which has been approved by the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee.

The Gosplan, the ministries and departments, and the oblispolkoms must persistently seek out and put into action additional resources for the manufacture of good-quality and fashionable goods and more fully satisfy the population's demands.

Comrades! Questions of the comprehensive development of the rural economy and the good-quality implementation of the Food Program have always been and remain the focus of attention for the entire republican party organization.

The struggle for a large Kazakhstan grain crop is, as before, our main task and key position.

There are still 2 years of the 5-year plan to go. It is our duty to the party and the country to manage to use them to maximum effect and to fulfill the 5-year grain plan in full and to good standards. Special attention here must be paid to increasing the production and sale to the state of strong and durum wheats.

It is extremely important to liquidate the lag in millet and buckwheat procurements and increase the grain yield of rice and 6.5 corn, especially on the farms of Alma-Ata and Dzhambul Oblasts.

A number of rayons and even oblasts fail to cope with the targets for the production of sunflower seeds, linen, soybeans, and rape. The cultivation of these crops must be more quickly switched to industrial methods, and we must ensure an increase in their yields and the requisite volume of procurements.

Party, soviet, and agricultural organs in Chimkent Oblast must take additional measures to improve cotton cultivation. The situation in beet growing must be resolutely improved in Alma-Ata, Dzhambul, and Taldy-Kurgan Oblasts.

The plans envisaged increased production of potatoes, vegetables, fruits, grapes, and cucurbits. However, their growth rates are still below the 5-year plan targets. Tselinograd, Kokchetav, East Kazakhstan, Uralsk, and North Kazakhstan Oblasts are still behind with regard to potato procurements, while Uralsk and Karaganda Oblasts are behind in vegetable purchases. However, D.A. Kunayev stressed, the republic has all the potential to fully provide its population with these products. The state of affairs here must be put right, as required by our own decisions. It is important to make fuller use of irrigated land, of which there is considerably more, especially in the southern oblasts. The plan for the 5-year plan's 4th year provides for significant investments, which also calls for high returns.

Speaking of the development of livestock raising, the speaker again emphasized the exceptional importance of the tasks facing rural workers and the paramount necessity to improve the indicators of herd reproduction and ensure the fulfillment of plans for the procurement of meat, milk, and other livestock products.

The time has come, he said, to eliminate all the defects still existing in the sector, primarily in Karaganda, Taldy-Kurgan, North Kazakhstan, East Kazakhstan, and Tselinograd Oblasts, where it is necessary to boost breeding and animal husbandry work, consolidate the feed base, and increase all quality indicators.

During the 5-year plan's 4th year we have to supply the state with no less than 1.5 million metric tons of livestock and poultry meat. This is why it is necessary to make fuller use everywhere of the reserves of local livestock raising, sheep raising, hog raising, broiler poultry raising, horse-herd raising, and camel raising.

The speaker devoted special attention to questions pertaining to milk production. In order to meet the normal supply requirements of the population, the volume of milk purchases will rise to 2.5 million metric tons. To this end it is necessary everywhere to improve yields and the quality of the milk handed over, increase the number of cows, and eliminate dryness. This applies primarily to Kokchetav, Alma-Ata, Dzhambul, Karaganda, and Taldy-Kurgan Oblasts. We must organize the large-scale purchase of milk and other livestock products from the population. We must also ensure wool procurements of 58,000 metric tons and the procurement of over 2 billion eggs.

As you can see, D. A. Kunayev said, the tasks are large, responsible, and serious. This is why the plan envisages increasing the production of protein feeds, strengthening the combined feed industry, increasing the production of various feeds on specialized farms and at interfarm enterprises, and also raising the production of succulent and coarse feeds.

The plan gives prominence to the sector's specialization and concentration, the further switching of livestock raising to an industrial basis, the establishment of the subsidiary farms of enterprises and the personal plots of workers and employees.

Dwelling in detail upon the questions of further increasing arable farming output, the speaker particularly emphasized the need for the fullest possible utilization of irrigated land. Wherever such land exists, he said, thrifty use must be made of literally every irrigated hectare. This is the most reliable reserve for steadily increasing the production of valuable agricultural output, which must be brought to the consumer without losses during transportation and storage.

In order to ensure the growth of agricultural production as a whole, it is planned to carry out further retooling of farms. The task is to use equipment carefully and highly efficiently everywhere.

The great volume of work facing us in the 4th year of the 5-year plan in all sectors of the rural economy demands the strictest self-critical analysis of the local state of affairs in each oblast.

In this connection, D.A. Kunayev noted, it is important to enhance the role of agro-industrial associations, especially the rayon associations, on precisely the plane described in economist I. Fedorenko's article "Where Power Should Be Used" (PRAVDA) 20 December 1983).

Yes, the agro-industrial associations must yield benefits and not just be a superfluous body in the superstructure. Now the associates, or to give them their other names, the partners of the agro-industrial complex, its full memers, are looking toward the countryside.

The republican Gosplan (Comrade Mukhamed-Rakhimov), the Ministry of Agriculture (Comrade Motoriko), the Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry (Comrade Dzherembayev), and all party, soviet, and economic organs must organize matters in such a way as to preclude any manifestations of parasitical sentiments and must make an active contribution to enhancing the role of agro-industrial associations.

Advanced experience, initiative, order, and discipline are the main elements of success in the countryside, where it is now especially important to conduct the livestock wintering in an organized fashion and to execute thriftily all the winter agro-technical measures in order to ensure this year the highest return both in livestock raising and in all sectors of land cultivation.

One of the most important tasks of the republican party organization has been, is, and will remain that of ensuring the fullest possible implementation of the vast capital construction program. The entire future of the republic, its economy, science, and culture, and its prestige and authority will depend on how construction work is carried out.

For a number of years we have been making considerable effort to improve matters, and pleasing results have been produced wherever construction workers rely skillfully on this assistance and act energetically and sensibly.

The sector as a whole, however, is still slow to emerge from its difficulties. Some of its subsections are unprofitable. Considerable funds again remained unassimilated last year in Dzhambul, Dzhezkazgan, Pavlodar, Kzyl-Orda, East Kazakhstan, Turgay, and Chimkent Oblasts. Much imported and home-produced equipment is immobilized.

Housing and social, cultural, and consumer service projects are built slowly and to poor standards in Aktyubinsk, East Kazakhstan, Guryev, and Karaganda Oblasts.

A 120-apartment block was commissioned in Ust-Kamenogorsk without windows, doors, floors, or sanitary ware.

It is time to put an end to such occurrences.

Serious shortcomings and irregularities exist in the activity of many subdivisions of the construction ministries and departments. The Ministry for Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises (Comrade Lomov), for example, has been criticized repeatedly and sharply. But the situation there is changing only slowly. In the Ministry of Installation and Special Construction Work (Comrade Yerzhanov) and the Ministry of Rural Construction (Comrade Musin) some contract organizations are failing to cope with the plans.

Special mention must be made of the Ministry of Construction Materials Industry. It activity was examined by the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee. Specific recommendations were given to Comrade Parimbetov. The sector received considerable financial and material assistance. Nevertheless, the ministry is still unable to cope with the tasks entrusted to it. Some cement plants are working unsteadily, the production of bricks is falling, the retooling of enterprises is progressing poorly, and even the ministry's own construction work is poorly organized.

It is time for these ministries and the republican Gosstroy to take exhaustive measures to sharply raise the technical standards and organization of production, reduce the time taken, and improve the quality of work.

Now about the client ministries. Many of them are continuing the fallacious and repeatedly condemned practice of dissipating capital investments. The Ministry of Agriculture includes new projects in its plan while failing to provide financing for the carryover projects. The Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy and the Ministry of Procurements do likewise.

There are quite a few problems in our republic with design estimate documentation, and these have a negative effect both on the progress of construction and on its quality, by causing endless alterations and price rises. It is time to really investigate design institutions, organizations, and institutes. There are many of them, but as of yet they are failing to produce the due return.

A substantial construction program awaits us this year. We have to assimilate capital investment amounting to R8 billion. The Ekibastuz fuel and energy complex will continue to develop at faster rates. Here we have to ensure the further development of work at the second station, consolidate the construction site base, and improve social and consumer service conditions. These are great tasks for the Pavlodar Obkom.

We must commission major capacities of the Krasnyy Oktyabr Bauxite Administration, the Dhzezkazgan Mining and Metallurgical Administration, and the Zhezkent, Akzhal, and Zhayrem Combines, which will help us to substantially strengthen the ore base of nonferrous metallurgy.

A number of new capacities must be commissioned in ferrous metallurgy, machine building, and the chemical and light industry.

We must take a major step forward in the development of the agro-industrial complex. The sum of R3.3 billion has been allocated for this purposes. It is planned to construct major new livestock raising complexes, poultry factories, elevator capacities for mixed feed plants, and new capacities in the light, meat and dairy, food, and fish industries.

The areas of irrigated land will expand substantially and water supplies in rural areas will improve. As before, there will be a large volume of construction of housing and social, cultural, and consumer service projects.

The main task of construction workers is to commission on schedule all the planned projects and capacities, assimilate completely the allocated funds, and raise technical standards in the sector and the quality of construction and installation work. This task also determines the action program for each obkom, gorkom, and raykom, which are called upon to significantly enhance the standard of party leadership of this vitally important sector.

The solution of the tasks facing us in the 4th year of the 5-year plan is directly linked with the exceptionally high role to be played by all types of transportation communication and road construction.

They are assigned a prominent position in our plans, and therefore the unconditional fulfillment of every point of the targets must be ensured.

In working on the implementation of plans for the current year and the 5-year plan as a whole it is important to pay paramount attention to efficiently introducing the latest achievements of science and technology into production. The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers recently adopted a resolution on this question which we most strictly fulfill in each sector and each enterprise without exception. This primarily applies to the systems of the ministries headed by Comrades Parmbetov, Dzherembayev, Alybayev, Lomov, and Ibragimov.

The party emphasizes that the modern scope and development rate of production forces also demand the rational utilization of natural resources and the special intensification of protection of the environment, especially the atmosphere in major cities and industrial shops, and we must all remember this always and everywhere.

The materials of the CPSU Central Committee December (1983) Plenum again sharply highlighted the trend toward the large-scale solution of social questions and the further steady enhancement of the working people's prosperity. This is the main sociopolitical goal of our plans. Large sums are being channeled into developing people's education, medical services, science, culture, physical culture, sports, and tourism, improving labor and living conditions, protecting motherhood, and developing trade and services. This year, for example, trade turnover will exceed R15 billion, which means a growth of R800 million.

Tasks in further developing and improving trade and municipal and consumer services for the population have been discussed repeatedly at all levels and in detail. There is no shortage of useful decisions in our republic. But they must be implemented consistently. And certainly not the way they are implemented in Karaganda, where considerable quantities of goods in daily demand have accumulated in excess of any norms at the warehouses of the Kazbakaleytorg Oblast base. It is necessary to utilize every means including the press, television, and the cinema to step up the struggle against the repulsive phenomenon of speculation.

The time has come to establish order with an iron hand in the distribution system itself, increase production and improve the quality of goods, and intensively develop the services sphere.

Comrade D.A. Kunayev went on to note especially that an exceptionally important place in the resolution of the socioeconomic problems outlined by the CPSU Central Committee December (1983) Plenum is occupied by ideological and political educational work.

A detailed and exacting discussion of tasks in this complex sphere took place at the preceding, 10th Plenum of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee. Life shows that there is still a great deal of work in this sector.

All the aims set by the 15th Congress of the Kazakh Communist Party and the 10th Plenum of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee remain in force, the speaker emphasized.

We must be guided purposefully and creatively by the materials of the CPSU Central Committee June and December (1983) Plenums and Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov's advice and instructions and strive for the most effective ideological backup of all economic tasks and for true efficiency in all spheres of life while decisively eliminating ostentation and window dressing.

The main thing here is to enhance the party responsibility of personnel, to get rid of incompetent, sluggish, and complacent people, to ensure a living link with concrete reality, not to sidestep acute problems, to courageously expose shortcomings, and to develop criticism and self-criticism.

In all this a worthy personal example must be set primarily by members and candidate members of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee and leaders of party, soviet, economic, trade union, and Komsomol organs at all levels without exception.

It is now important everywhere to closely link concrete tasks and measures to further normalize the situation in the economy and in other spheres of social life with pre-election work.

As the CPSU Central Committee stresses, the preparations for the elections to the USSR Supreme Soviet, 11th convocation, to be held, as is known, on 4 March this year, are called upon to promote as much as possible the noble nationwide cause of further strengthening the country's economic and defense might, the resolution of all tasks set by the party, the propaganda of the mature socialist society's profound democratism and of our peace-loving foreign policy, and education in high vigilance and the active rejection of everything that is alien to the Soviet way of life.

The CPSU Central Committee has especially stressed that it is important to nominate as candidate deputies people who really command authority, are genuine representatives of the people, have the necessary political and professional qualities, enjoy the working people's respect, and are capable of working with people.

The CPSU Central Committee has instructed party, soviet, and economic organs to ensure a careful, attentive attitude to citizens' proposals, critical remarks, complaints, and statements received in connection with the elections and to set up an efficient system for recording and examining them.

In short, it is important to do everything to ensure that the elections to the USSR Supreme Soviet provide convincing new proof of genuine peoples' rule in our country and are a vivid manifestation of the entire Soviet people's monolithic cohesion around the great Lenin's party.

The report and election campaign is currently drawing to a close in the republic party organization. During this campaign Communists have been unanimously approving the domestic and foreign policy of the party, its Central Committee, and the Politburo headed by Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov.

The distinguishing feature of the present report and election campaign has been the increased activity of party members and candidate members and the constructive nature of the overwhelming majority of the meetings held, during which many concrete proposals were submitted.

Summing them up, it is possible to conclude that what is being discussed is the main issue -- improving the style and methods of party work in the light of the well known CPSU Central Committee resolution on the work of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee and other party decisions and strengthening the party leadership of the development of the economy and culture, working people's education, and all aspects of our dynamic and constantly developing life.

Our duty is to ensure that everything useful and valuable which has come to light in the course of the reports and elections is put into practice without delay and bears ripe fruit in every sector of the party's multifaceted work.

Where necessary, the republic party organs must give effective assistance to the Komsomol, bearing in mind that it always has been, is, and will be the party's reliable support and its reserve.

Comrades! The questions which we are discussing today are exceptionally relevant. Their resolution will determine what our republic is like in a year's time and how successfully the tasks that the party has set Soviet Kazakhstan are implemented.

I believe that your speeches, which the plenum will hear today, will be a positive new stimulus in this direction.

It is extremely important that all the targets of the 4th year of the 5-year plan and the materials of the CPSU Central Committee December (1983) Plenum and the 9th session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 10th convocation, are conveyed to every collective and working person and that effective socialist competition is developed everywhere for the ahead-of-schedule and high-quality fulfillment and overfullment of counterplans and all targets for 1984 and the 11th 5-Year Plan as a whole and for the best possible utilization of available reserves.

"In conditions of the sharply exacerbated international situation, for which imperialist circles are to blame, the fulfillment of the state plan is not only an obligation, but also the patriotic duty of every Soviet citizen, every labor collective, and every party and social organization," Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov has stressed.

Now that U.S. ruling circles are foisting a hardline confrontation on us and are trying to test our strength, the best answer is the dynamic development of our economy and the all-round strengthening of our defense capability.

There can be no doubt that the republic party organization, supported by all the working people of multinational Soviet Kazakhstan, will cope with all the tasks that face it, and cope successfully, comrades.

Allow me to assure the CPSU Central Committee, its Politburo, and Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov personally that the republic's Communists and all its working people will continue to spare no effort to strengthen the economic, spiritual, and defense might of their fatherland and to persistently implement the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

TAJIK SUPREME SOVIET SESSION OPENS 13 JAN

PM251435 Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 14 Jan 84 p 1

[TADZHIKTA report: "At Yesterday's Session"]

[Text] Inspired by the CPSU Central Committee December (1983) Plenum decisions and the stipulations and conclusions contained in the plenum speech by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and fully resolved to scale new labor heights in the cause of communist building and make a worthy contribution to the further strengthening of our dear motherland's economic and defense might, the people's deputies gathered for the regular 8th session of the Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet's 10th convocation. It opened 13 January in Dushanbe's hall of sessions of the Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet.

At 1600, members and candidate members of the Tajik Communist Party Central Committee Bureau and members of the Tajik SSR supreme Soviet Presidium and the republican government took their seats in the presidium.

The session was opened by U.Kh. Khasanov, chairman of the Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet.

Following a report from the Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet Credentials Commission, delivered by Deputy L.I. Vokova, deputy chairman of the commission, the Supreme Soviet unanimously passed a resolution to recognize the credentials of Deputy U. Shakirov, elected to the Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet by Leninskiy Rayon's No 89 Gulistanskiy Electoral Okrug on 8 January 1984.

The following session agenda was unanimously approved:

1. On the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Tajik SSR in 1984 and the progress in fulfilling the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Tajik SSR in 1983.

2. On the Tajik SSR State Budget for 1984 and the implementation of the Tajik SSR State Budget in 1982.

3. On the Tajik SSR's draft housing code.

4. Report on the activity of the Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

5. On the ratification of Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees.

A report on the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Tajik SSR in 1984 and the progress in fulfilling the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Tajik SSR in 1983 was delivered by Deputy M. Babayev, deputy chairman of the Tajik SSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the Tajik SSR Gosplan.

A report by Deputy D. Lafizov, Tajik SSR minister of finance, on the Tajik SSR State Budget for 1984 and the implementation of the Tajik SSR State Budget in 1982 was heard.

A coreport was delivered by Deputy M. Abdulvasiyev, chairman of the Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet's Planning and Budget Commission.

The following deputies took part in the debate of the reports: B.A. Vasilyev (No 46 Yuzhnyy Electoral Okrug), second secretary of the Dushanbe Gorkom; K. Mirzoaliyeva (No 152 Vatanskiy Electoral Okrug), Tajik SSR minister of social security.

With this the evening session ended.

R.N. Nabiyev, first secretary of the Tajik Communist Party Central Committee, took part in the session's work.

The 8th session of the Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet's 10th convocation will continue tis work 14 January.

Final Day Reported

PM251256 Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 15 Jan 84 p 1

[Unattributed report: "At Yesterday's Session"]

[Text] The 8th session of the Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet, 10th convocation, continued its work 14 January in the auditorium of the Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet.

The morning session was opened by M. Salikhov, deputy chairman of the Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet.

There was continued discussion of the reports on the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Tajik SSR in 1984 and the fulfillment of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Tajik SSR in 1983, and on the Tajik SSR State Budget for 1984 and the fulfillment of the Tajik SSR State Budget during 1982. Speaking in the debate were G.Z. Kurbanova (No 144 Muminabad Electoral Okrug), milkmaid on the Muminabad-1 Sovkhoz in Leningradskiy Rayon; A.V. Belyayev (No 159 Kurgan-Tyube Electoral Okrug), first deputy chairman of Kurgan-Tyube Oblispolkom; N.Kh. Yakubov (No 324 Gogolevskiy Electoral Okrug, Khodzhentskiy Rayon), Tajik SSR minister of motor transport; O. Ismanov (No 345 Murgab Electoral Okrug), first secretary of Murgabskiy Raykom; S. Mamasaidov (No 99 Lochinskiy Electoral Okrug, Leninskiy Rayon), chairman of Leninskiy Rayispolkon; Sh. Nuritdinov (No 250 Shakhrakskiy Electoral Okrug, Isfarinskiy Rayon), chairman of Isfarinskiy Rayon's Lenin Kolkhoz; D.I. Popov (No 203 Pervomayskiy Electoral Okrug, Kuybyshevskiy Rayon), Tajik SSR minister of communications; B.D. Alikulova (No 222 Navkoramskiy Electoral Okrug, Yavanskiy RAyon), worker on Yavanskiy Rayon's Sovkhoz named for the USSR Constitution; S.S. Rasulov (No 24 Shevchenkovskiy Electoral Okrug, Dushanbe City), team leader of the Promstroy Trust's No 4 Construction Administration; and A.K. Umarov (No 240 Khodzentskiy Electoral Okrug), first secretary of Leninabad Gorkom.

Deputy M. Babayev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Tajik SSR Gosplan, delivered the concluding speech on the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Tajik SSR in 1984 and the fulfillment of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Tajik SSR in 1983.

The Supreme Soviet unanimously adopted the Law on the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Tajik SSR in 1984 and a resolution on the fulfillment of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Tajik SSR in 1983.

Deputy D. Lafizov, Tajik SSR minister of finance, delivered the concluding speech on the Tajik SSR State Budget for 1984 and the fulfillment of the Tajik SSR State Budget during 1982.

The Supreme Soviet unanimously adopted the law on the Tajik SSR State Budget for 1984 and a resolution approving the report on the fulfillment of the Tajik SSR State Budget during 1982.

The session discussed the report on the draft Tajik SSR housing code delivered by Deputy V.Y. Novichkov, first deputy chairman of the Tajik SSR Council of Ministers.

The following deputies spoke in the debate on this issue: R.M. Kurbanov (No 155 Parkhar Electoral Okrug), Tajik SSR minister of municipal services; and T.V. Kashcheyeva (No 45 Sovetskiy Electoral Okrug, Dushanbe City), electrical winder at the Tadzhikgidroenergoremont Enterprise.

At this point the session's morning meeting ended.

The afternoon session was chaired by U.Kh. Khasanov, chairman of the Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet. The discussion of the report was continued. The following deputies spoke in the debate on this question: Sh. Tadshibayev (No 60 Seshanbinskiy Electoral Okrug, Tursunzadevskiy Rayon), chairman of Tursunzade Gorispolkom; and Z. Rakhmatov, (No 160 Navoinskiy Electoral Okrug), chairman of Kurgan-Tyube Oblast Trade Union Council. The Supreme Soviet unanimously adopted the Tajik SSR housing code, as well as a resolution on its validation.

The deputies heard a report on the activity of the Tajik SSR Supreme Court. The report on this question was delivered by Deputy S. Kurbanov, chairman of the Tajik SSR Supreme Court. The Supreme Soviet adopted a resolution on this report.

The Supreme Soviet adopted corresponding laws and resolutions on the report by Deputy I. Rakhimova, secretary of the Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, on approving the decrees adopted between the sessions.

For the purpose of increasing the Supreme Soviet's influence on consumer goods production and on the entire sphere of services for the population, two standing commissions of the Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet have been transformed. The commission on Trade, Catering, the Consumer Services for the population has been transformed into the Commission on Consumer Goods and Trade. The Commission on Housing and Municipal Services and Amenities has been transformed into the Commission on Housing, Municipal, and Consumer Services.

Changes were made to the composition of certain standing commissions of the Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet. In connection with his appointment to the post of deputy chairman of the Tajik SSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the Gosplan, Deputy M. Babayev was released from his duties as chairman of the Agriculture Commission. Deputy Kh. Nasredinov, secretary of the Tajikistan Communist Party Central Committee, was elected chairman of that commission. In connection with his appointment to the post of Tajik SSR minister of fruit and vegetable farming, Deputy A.K. Anvarov was released from his duties as chairman of the Commission on Nature Conservation and the Rational Use of Natural Resources. Deputy U. Shokirov, first secretary of Leninskiy Raykom, was elected chairman of the commission.

Certain changes were made to the composition of the Tajik SSR People's Control Committee. A.I. Bokov in connection with his reassignment and A.T. Uvarov in connection with his departure from the republic were released from their duties as members of the Tajik SSR People's Control Committee. V.S. Beketov, chairman of Dushanbe City People's Control Committee, and V.G. Seliverstov, second secretary of the Tajik Komsomol Central Committee, were confirmed as members of the Tajik SSR People's Control Committee.

The session was addressed by Deputy R.N. Nabiyev, first secretary of the Tajik Communist Party Central Committee, who dwelled upon the tasks of the soviets and their deputies in fulfilling the plan for the republic's economic and social development in the 4th year of the 5-year plan.

R.N. Nabiyev reported that Deputy M. Kholov had requested the Tajik Communist Party Central Committee to release him from his duties as chairman of the Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium in connection with his retirement on health grounds. On behalf of the Tajik Communist Party Central Committee R.N. Nabiyev submitted a proposal to meet Deputy M. Kholov's request. He reported that M. Kholov has been awarded an honorary testimonial of the Tajik Communist Party Central Committee and a union-level pension for his long and fruitful activity in the high state post.

The Supreme Soviet unanimously adopted a resolution releasing Deputy M. Kholov from his duties as chairman of the Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium in connection with his retirement.

At this point the 8th session of the Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet, 10th convocation, concluded its work.

TAJIK COMMUNIST PARTY PLENUM HELD 13 JAN

PM251223 Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 14 Jan 84 p 1

[Unattributed "Information Report on the Tajik Communist Party Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] The regular 13th Plenum of the Tajik Communist Party Central Committee was held 13 January.

The plenum examined the question "On the Results of the CPSU Central Committee December (1983) Plenum and the Tasks of the Republican Party Organization Stemming From the Plenum Decisions and the Stipulations and Conclusions Contained in the Speech by Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium."

A report on this question was delivered by R.N. Nabiyev, first secretary of the Tajik Communist Party Central Committee.

The following spoke during the debate on the report: M. Babayev, deputy chairman of the Tajik SSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the Tajik SSR Gosplan; D. Lafizov, republican minister of finance; N.A. Kartashov, second secretary of Kurgan-Tyube Obkom; I. Khayeyev, first secretary of Kulyab Obkom; B.R. Akhmadaliyev, chairman of Leninabad Oblispolkom; A.K. Khalimov, first secretary of Dushanbe Gorkom; T. Imomaliyev, leader of a tunneling team from the Kayrakhum geological prospecting expedition; S. Beknazarov, first secretary of Khorog Gorkom; A.K. Anvarov, republican minister of the fruit and vegetable industry; O. Berdiyev, first secretary of Garmskiy Raykom; and E.N. Mikirtychev, Tajik SSR minister of construction.

The plenum adopted an appropriate resolution on the question discussed. The plenum basically approved the draft State Plan and the draft State Budget of the Tajik SSR for 1984.

The plenum also discussed the question "On the Results of the Report and Election Party Meetings and Conferences and Measures To Implement the Critical Remarks and Suggestions Made at Them." A report was delivered by Yu.I. Polukarov, second secretary of the Tajik Communist Party Central Committee.

The following spoke during the debate on this question: V.S. Lyapin, second secretary of Leninabad Obkom; T. Babadzhanov, foundry worker at the Tajik aluminum plant; B. Tagaynazarov, first secretary of Dzhilikulskiy Raykom; Kh. Tagayev, first secretary of Parkharskiy Raykom; and R. Kurbanova, deputy director of the production training combine of Dushanbe's Cotton Textile Production Association.

The plenum adopted an appropriate resolution on this question.

With this the Tajik Communist Party Central Committee plenum concluded its work.

TURKMEN PARTY RESOLUTION ON CPSU PLENUM NOTED

GF250454 Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 12 Jan 84 p 1

[Resolution of the 14th Plenum of the Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committee held on 9 January on the results of the December 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenum]

[Text] After hearing and discussing the report of M.G. Gapurov, first secretary of the Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committee, the plenum of the Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committee noted that the communists and the Turkmen SSR workers like all the Soviet peoples have unanimously adopted the decisions of the December 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenum, the session of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the speech of Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

In the republic as well as in the whole country, thanks to the selfless work for verifying the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 22nd Congress of the Turkmenistan Communist Party and in accordance with the directions of the November 1982 and June 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenums on measures for strengthening organization and discipline in all the fields, definite positive results have been achieved.

During the first 3 years of the 5-year plan period the national income increased by 7.7 percent, the volume of industrial production increased by 7.1 percent, the volume of industrial production increased by 7.1 percent, and the construction and installation works by 6.6 percent and fixed funds were commissioned at approximately 3.4 billion rubles. The average annual volume of agricultural production in comparison with that during the previous 5-year plan period increased by 10.2 percent.

Consequently, the social program is improving. The average wages of workers and employees increased by 5.1 percent; the public consumption funds increased by 13.9 percent; about 250,000 people improved their housing conditions; and new schools, preschools, and clinics were established.

In addition to that, the Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committee plenum turned the attention of the party committees and leaders of the ministries and departments and the soviet and economic organs to the fact that some important sectors have not fully fulfilled the planned tasks during the first 3 years of the 5-year plan period. Production capacities are not being fully and timely used and the plans of science and technology have not been fully fulfilled. The tasks for the economy of raw materials and fuel and energy resources have not been fully fulfilled. There is a delay in achieving the planned growth rates of labor productivity in the food and meat and dairy industry enterprises. There are serious shortcomings in the use of land and the production and other funds and in the development of livestock production in a number of kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

The Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committee plenum resolved that the decisions of the December 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the proposals and conclusions contained in the speech of Comrade Yu.V. Andropov should be absolutely fulfilled. The most important task of the party organizations and every communist in the republic is to strengthen and develop the achieved positive tendencies. It is necessary to maintain [word indistinct] rates of work in the economy and to maintain the steady character of these rates. The plenum recommended that the tasks emerging from the decisions of the December 1983 CPSU Central Committee should be discussed at the plenums of the party committees; the meetings of the party aktivs of the oblasts, city and rayons; at the sessions of the oblast, city and rayon people's deputies councils; the meetings of the primary party organizations and at the plenums of the Turkmen Trade Unions Council and the Turkmenistan Komsomol Central Committee.

The plenum basically approved the draft State Economic and Social Development Plan of the Turkmen SSR for 1984 and the State Budget of the Turkmen SSR for 1984 and charged the Turkmen SSR Council of Ministers with the task of submitting the specified projects for review by the eighth session of the republic's Supreme Soviet.

The Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committee Bureau; the Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Turkmen SSR Council of Ministers; the obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms; the primary party organizations; the soviet, trade unions, Komsomol and economic organs; and the ministries and departments, the resolution added, should widely expand the organizational and mass political work for mobilizing the labor collectives and all workers for fulfilling and overfulfilling the planned tasks during 1984 and the 5-year plan as a whole and for achieving high production results and for reducing expenses. It is necessary to dedicate special attention to offering assistance to the lagging collectives and to elimination of the delay in the individual sectors of the national economy and to be guided by the directions of the CPSU Central Committee plenum in this critical international situation for the fulfillment of the planned tasks -- not only as a pledge, but also as a patriotic duty of every Soviet individual. It is necessary to direct the forces of the labor collectives at improving the level of economic business, accelerating the scientific and technical progress, and at maximizing the use of production potential, and first of all, to increase the coefficient of equipment replacements, and the coefficient of all the material, labor, and financial resources, and to achieve on this basis further growth in production effectiveness.

It is necessary to persistently try to find additional reserves, to raise labor productivity ahead of the scheduled plan, to reduce the cost of products, to increase profit, to improve the quality of goods and to follow up the contract pledges firmly. It is necessary to increase the work of the commission controlling the activity of the party administrative organizations for a solution to these questions.

In order to achieve these targets it is necessary to use more effectively the labor potential necessitated by the elections of the USSR Supreme Soviet and to mobilize socialist emulation for the adequate response to the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Turkmen SSR and the Turkmenistan Communist Party.

The following should be the most important directions of the activity of the party, soviet and economic organs:

1. To implement the Energy Program, including the expansion of the Mary State District Power Station and the Krasnovod Main Thermal Electric Power Station, and the exploitation of the gas condensates deposits.

2. To improve the construction works, to concentrate the forces and means at the new projects and to exploit rapidly the production capacities in the Turkmen nitric fertilizers factory, the Turkmen carpet combine, the bread factory in Kerki city and to accelerate the rates of construction in the first starting complexes of the Chardzhou Oil Extraction Factory and the main thermal electric power station and to increase the capacity of sulphuric acid production at the Chardzhou Chemical Factory.

3. To fulfill the Food Program, to increase the crop capacity of the fields and livestock productivity and to use more effectively the means that are directed at developing agriculture.

4. To increase production at the expense of local resources and production waste materials, to improve the quality and to expand the variety of consumer goods, to develop the networks and to improve the work of the services enterprises, to fulfill the set up tasks for developing public health services and elucidative and cultural establishments and to put into operation housing projects, preschools, schools, clinics and professional technical schools.

5. To strengthen the economic system and to elaborate and implement in the ministries and departments, in every enterprise, construction unit and in every economic sector concrete measures for reducing labor losses, expenses of raw materials and material and fuel and energy resources.

The plenum of the Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committee noted that for the successful solution of the current and prospective tasks it is necessary that the Turkmen SSR Council of Ministers, the party committees, the soviet executive committees and the republic's State Planning Committee and its organs at the sites further improve the system of planning and economic management and the styles and methods of the socialist economic system.

It is necessary to strengthen the work for introducing model order and organization in all sectors of economic and cultural construction and to strengthen more decisively the state, planning and labor discipline, and leaning in this regard on the resolution on the law on labor collectives, to introduce brigade forms of labor organization.

The party, soviet and economic organs of Ashkhabad Oblast are tasked to create the necessary conditions for the successful construction at the Turkmen factories of cables and electrotechnical items of economic experiments and to create conditions for strengthening self-sustaining and responsibility of enterprises for labor results.

It is necessary that obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms persistently confirm the Leninist style of labor in all branches of management.

It is better to use criticism and self-criticism as an effective means in the struggle against shortcomings, to give the utmost encouragement to the strengthening of the principles of collectiveness in work and to strengthen the execution discipline and responsibility of cadres for the assigned tasks as this was noted at the CPSU Central Committee on the work of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee. It follows to further improve the party control over the social and economic development in all regions and over the communist education of workers. It is necessary to strengthen the activity of the ideological work on the solution of the active and practical tasks and to maintain the unity of the economic and organizational activity.

It follows to eradicate the practice of substitution and duplication of the Soviet and economic organs and to give more care for their private initiatives and responsibility and to augment the activity of the primary party organizations and the leading role of communist in the labor collectives. Hence, it follows to strengthen the decisive sectors of the national economy by workers who are supposed to fulfill the new tasks.

The party committees; the trade unions and Komsomol organs; the mass information media; and the Turkmen Society of Knowledge should widely propagate and study the material of the December 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the ninth session of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the 10th convocation. They should disclose the invariability of the CPSU course in the absolute improvement of the wellbeing of the Soviet peoples and the inviolable connection between the party and the people.

The Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committee Plenum assured the CPSU Central Committee that the communists and workers of Soviet Turkmenistan, by rallying firmly around the Leninist party, will do everything to commemorate the fourth year of the 5-year plan with further successes in the economic and cultural construction and that they will increase their contribution to strengthening the economic and defense might of our homeland and that they will devote all their forces for achieving further successes in communist construction.

UZBEK SUPREME SOVIET PROCEEDINGS NOTED

PM251723 Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 11 Jan 84 p 1

[Unattributed "Information Report on Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Sessions"]

[Text] The 9th session of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet, 10th convocation, was held in Tashkent 10 January.

In the government boxes were I.B. Usmankhodzhayev, first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee; R.Kh. Abdullayeva, Ye.A. Aytmuratov, I.G. Anisimkin, G.Kh. Kadyrov, Yu.P. Maksimov, V.K. Mikhaylov, M.M. Musakhanov, T.N. Osetrov, A.U. Salimov, N.D. Khudayberdyyev, and N.M. Makhmudova, members and candidate members of the Uabek Communist Party Central Committee Bureau; and members of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the republic's government.

Deputy E.Yu. Yusupov, chairman of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet, was in the chair.

The following session agenda was unanimously approved:

1. On the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Uzbek SSR in 1984 and on the fulfillment of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Uzbek SSR in 1983.

2. On the Uzbek SSR State Budget for 1984 and on the execution of the Uzbek SSR State Budget for 1982.

Deputy K.A. Akhmedov, deputy chairman of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the republic's Gosplan, delivered a report on the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Uzbek SSR in 1984, and on the fulfillment of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Uzbek SSR in 1983.

The report on the Uzbek SSR State Budget for 1984 and on the execution of the republic's State Budget for 1982 was made by Deputy I.A. Karimov, Uzbek SSR finance minister.

The report of the Planning and Budget Commission and of other Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet standing commissions was delivered by Deputy I.K. Khusnutdinov, chairman of the Planning and Budget Commission.

The following deputies spoke in the debates on the first and second questions on the agenda: R.S. Ashuraliyev (Almasskiy Electoral Okrug No 288); S. Muydinova (Komsomolskay Electoral Okrug No 151), T.A. Alimov (Telavskiy Electoral Okrug No 79); N. Ibragimova (Promyshlennyy Electoral Okrug No 6); M.Dzh. Yusupov (Beruniyskiy Electoral Okrug No 486); Kh.A. Shagazatov (Kasanskiy Electoral Okrug No 235); G.N. Nasretdinov (Yangiabadskiy Electoral Okrug No 359); V.G. Durova (Leninskiy Electoral Okrug No 162); T.S. Sakhatov (Palandarinskiy Electoral Okrug No 240); T. Bobonazarova (Zarmitanskiy Electoral Okrug No 191); R. Ergashev (Leninyulskiy Electoral Okrug No 383); I.U. Kuchkarov (Syrdarinskiy Electoral Okrug No 396); T. Bultirova (Khalkabadskiy Electoral Okrug No 280); G.N. Masharipov (Yangibazarskiy Electoral Okrug No 465); and L.A. Feoktistova (Pedagogicheskiy Electoral Okrug No 411).

With that the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet concluded discussion of the reports on the first and second questions on the session agenda.

The concluding speech on the question of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Uzbek SSR in 1984 and on the fulfillment of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Uzbek SSR in 1983 was delivered by Deputy K.A. Akhmedov, deputy chairman of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the republic's Gosplan.

The concluding speech on the question of the Uzbek SSR State Budget for 1984 and of the execution of the 1982 budget was delivered by Deputy I.A. Karimov, Uzbek SSR finance minister.

The Supreme Soviet, taking into account the amendments from the Planning and Budget Commission and the other standing commissions, unanimously adopted the Law on the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Uzbek SSR in 1984, as well as a resolution on the fulfillment of State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Uzbek SSR in 1983.

The Law on the Uzbek SSR State Budget for 1984 and the resolution on approving the report on the execution of the Uzbek SSR State Budget for 1982 were unanimously adopted.

The Supreme Soviet adopted the resolution on relieving R.K. Abdulayeva of her duties as deputy chairman of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers in connection with her election as secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee.

Abdulayeva was elected chairman of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Standing Commission on Foreign Affairs.

The resolution relieving N.R. Radzhabov of his duties as Uzbek SSR minister of construction in connection with his election as first secretary of the Namangan Obkom was adopted.

The resolution on relieving S.M. Makhmudov of his duties as chief of the Uzbek SSR Central Statistical Administration in connection with his retirement was adopted. S.R. Mirsaidov has been appointed to the post of chief of the Uzbek SSR Central Statistical Administration.

With that the 9th session of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet, 10th convocation, ceased work.

UZBEK COMMUNIST PARTY PLENUM DETAILED

PM261331 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Jan 84 Second Edition p 3

[Own correspondents N. Gladkov, Yu. Mukimov report under the general heading "Great Work Calls; Communists Define Measures To Fulfill the Decisions of the CPSU Central Committee December Plenum": "Uzbekistan"]

[Text] Tashkent -- The Keynote speaker, I. Usmankhodzhayev, first secretary of the republic's Communist Party Central Committee, noted that in the years of the 11th 5-Year Plan major measures have been implemented in Uzbekistan aimed at developing productive forces, enhancing production efficiency and work quality, and increasing working people's prosperity. And this is having positive results. Industry fulfilled last year's plan ahead of schedule, on 26 December, and produced hundreds of millions of rubles worth of various output over and above the target. Capital construction rates are growing.

The successes in developing agriculture are self-evident. In an attempt to make a worthy contribution to the implementation of the Food Program, rural workers have coped with high pledges to procure grain, vegetables, fruit, grapes, and melons. The plan for supplying the state with meat, milk, and wool has been fulfilled. Last year turned out to be difficult for the republic's cotton growers. Nonetheless, the procurement plan was also fulfilled; the state received 5,931,000 metric tons of cotton. Moreover, production of the most valuable fine-fiber varieties increased sharply.

However, the report and the speeches said, substantial shortcomings continue to exist in many sectors. Last year more than 150 of the republic's enterprises failed to fulfill the output plan. Less steel, diesel engines, electric motors, transformers, synthetic ammonia, sulfuric acid, chemical fibers, and building materials were produced than intended. A lag has been permitted in the production of consumer goods. Serious concern is also aroused by the fact that 379 enterprises and associations did not totally fulfill the plan for delivering output according to contract.

What does this demonstrate? Above all that certain economic leaders failed to restructure their work and were not imbued with a sense of high responsibility for the business assigned them and that party organizations often adopt a conciliatory position.

Much is being done in the republic in order to increase production of consumer goods.

R9 billion rubles of them were produced last year alone. But there are still very many unutilized reserves. Currently 350 enterprises, or one-fourth of the total, are not producing items in mass demand.

Last year the plan for commissioning new capacities was not fulfilled. The volume of uncompleted construction did not decrease; on the contrary, it increased. There was a shortfall of 100,000 square meters in housing provision for cities and villages.

The leaders of the Tashkent Main Administration for Construction was seriously criticized. Every day they hold conferences with workers from the apparatus and trusts administrators. The administrators in their turn meet with administration chiefs, and the latter with section chiefs and foremen. Besides this, the construction staff meets every day. Virtually all the main administration leaders' worktime is spent on conferences, meetings, and planning sessions, and they simply have no time left to resolve specific production questions. How can anyone talk about the work efficiency of such a worthless style!

The plenum analyzed in detail the state of affairs in agriculture. The speakers admitted that there are considerable reserves in both arable farming and stockraising. Last year 45 rayons and 4 oblasts as a whole -- Dzhizak, Syr-Darya, Andizhan, and Namangan Oblasts -- failed to cope with the cotton procurement plan. And it is not just a matter of unfavorable climatic conditions. It is necessary, the speakers said, to increase farming standards and make wider use of the achievements of science and advanced practice in order to achieve on this basis not only high but early yields.

Along with cotton it is necessary to increase grain production in every possible way and more rapidly complete construction of corn-growing, grain-growing and livestock-raising, and rice-growing farms. It is also important to achieve an improvement of matters in stockraising. The fact that a number of rayons are failing to meet meat and milk production plans cannot be tolerated. In some places milk yields are not increasing, but decreasing. In order to boost stockraising it is necessary to extend the area sown to feed crops and enhance their yields.

Many collectives are setting themselves the task of achieving a labor productivity increase over and above plan of not less than 1 percent, and additionally reducing output prime cost by 0.5 percent more than planned. It is necessary, the speakers said, to enbark without delay or hesitation on implementing adopted pledges, institute special thrift records, and provide material incentives for those achieving the best results.

The improvement of the style and methods of party work is of exceptionally great importance. The main thing in leadership is the ability to organize matters practically. The center of all organizational and political work must be directly transferred to labor collectives.

The plenum mentioned that there are people heading certain sectors whose heart is not in the task assigned to them and who do not show initiative, energy, and persistence. There are still other workers who abuse their position at work, and take the path of deception, misrepresentation, embezzlement, and bribery. For this very reason a number of leading workers have been relieved of their positions in the past 2 years.

The report and election campaign has been held in the republic's party organizations. In the course of it, Communists profoundly examined the state of affairs in every sector, criticized shortcomings, and submitted many valuable proposals aimed at improving party organizational and mass political work. All this ought to enhance the combativeness of each party organization and party group, on whose standard of work the implementation of all plans depends in the final analysis.

This year will see the 60th anniversary of the formation of the republic and the Uzbek Communist Party. The speakers said that it is important to mark this event with new labor successes in all sectors of economic and cultural building.

The plenum participants assured the CPSU Central Committee that the Communists and all Uzbek working people will redouble their efforts in the struggle to implement the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee December Plenum and thereby make a worthy contribution to strengthening our motherland's might.

Makes Personnel Changes

PM251609 Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 10 Jan 84 p 1

["Information Report on Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] The Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee 13th Plenum was held 9 January 1984.

A report "On The Tasks of the Republican Party Organization Stemming from the CPSU Central Committee December (1983) Plenum and the Propositions and conclusions Contained in the Speech by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium" was delivered by Comrade I.B. Usmankhodzhayev, first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee.

Taking part in the debates on the report were comrades M.M. Musakhanov, first secretary of the Khorezm Obkom; D.A. Zazulin, team leader at the Uzbekishakhtostroy Trust; N.M. Makhmudova, chairman of the Uzbek Trade Union Council; A.S. Sadykov, president of the Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences; V.N. Sivets, general director of Tashkent's V.P. Chkalov Aviation Production Association; A.N. Nosirova, leader of a cotton-growing team in Nishanskiy Rayon's Chuli Begimkulov; V.P. Yesin, first secretary of the Navoi Obkom; and A. Bomuratov, machine operator at the Gazlineftegazdobycha Production Association.

The plenum heard the report "On the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Uzbek SSR in 1984" by Comrade K.A. Akhmedov, deputy chairman of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the republic's Gosplan, and the report "On the State Budget of the Uzbek SSR for 1984 and the Execution of the State Budget of the Uzbek SSR in 1982" by Comrade I.A. Karimov, Uzbek SSR minister of finance.

Taking part in the discussions on the reports were Comrades K.K. Kamalov, first secretary of the Kara-Kalpak Obkom; R.M. Baranova, weaver at Namangan's 50-Letiya Uzbekskoy SSR Silk Fabric Combine; K.U. Umarov, first secretary of the Fergana Obkom; L.A. Aliyeva, director of Zarbdarskiy Rayon's Udarnik Sovkhoz; A.A. Urkinbayev, Uzbek SSR minister of agriculture; M.Y. Krasilnikov, director of Syrdarinskiy Rayon's Malik Sovkhoz; and R. Zhurayeva, chairman of Moskovskiy Rayon's Pobeda Kolkhoz.

A concluding speech at the plenum was delivered by Comrade I.B. Usmankhodzhayev, first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee.

The plenum adopted appropriate resolutions on the questions under discussion.

The Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Plenum examined some organizational questions.

The Plenum relieved Comrade A.U. Salimov of his duty as secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee in connection with his election as chairman of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The plenum elected Comrade R.Kh. Abdullayev secretary and member of the Bureau of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee.

The plenum elected Comrade G.Kh. Kadyrov secretary in charge of the construction department and member of the Bureau of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, relieving him of his post as chief of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Heavy Industry and Machine Building Department.

Comrade S.A. Asriyants was confirmed as chief of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Heavy Industry and Machine Building Department.

The plenum expelled Kh.Kh. Yakhyayev from the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee for errors committed in his work and personal behavior.

With that the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Plenum concluded its work.

KIRGHIZ SUPREME SOVIET PROCEEDINGS REPORTED

PM251345 Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 14 Jan 84 p 1

[KIRTAG report: "Information Report on the Sittings of the Kirghiz SSR Supreme Soviet]

[Text] On 13 January the 9th session of the Kirghiz SSR Supreme Soviet, 10th convocation, was held in the Hall of Sessions of the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee and the Kirghiz SSR Council of Ministers.

It was 1000 hours. Members of the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee Bureau T.U. Usubaliyev, T.Kh. Koshoyev, A. Duysheyev, V.A. Makarenko, A.K. Karypkulov, A. Dzhumagulov, P.I. Naumov, P.M. Khodos, A.M. Masaliyev, N.G. Minich, K.M. Moldobayev, and N.P. Lomov; candidate members of the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee Bureau Dzh. Ch. Tashibekova, E. Abakirov, and V.K. Dolmatov; and members of the Kirghiz SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the republic government took their seats in the government boxes.

Deputy T. Askarov, chairman of the Kirghiz SSR Supreme Soviet, who was in the chair, declared the session open.

The deputies rose to honor the memory of the late Kirghiz SSR Supreme Soviet Deputies M.L. Demichev and Yu. Mombekov.

After hearing the report of the Credentials Commission, which was delivered by Deputy M. Sydykov, the commission's chairman, the Supreme Soviet adopted a resolution recognizing the credentials of Deputy P.N. Dryzhak, who was elected for the Boroldoyskiy Electoral Okrug No 82.

The following session agenda was approved unanimously:

1. The State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Kirghiz SSR in 1984 and the fulfillment of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Kirghiz SSR in 1983.

2. The State Budget of the Kirghiz SSR for 1984 and the implementation of the State Budget of the Kirghiz SSR in 1982 .

3. The Kirghiz SSR Supreme Soviet Education, Science, and Culture Commission briefing on the state of work to improve cultural services for the republic's rural population in light of the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum decisions.

4. The ratification of the Kirghiz SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees.

The deputies then proceeded to examine the items on the agenda.

Deputy S. Begaliyev, deputy chairman of the Kirghiz SSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the republic Gosplan, was given the floor to deliver the report "On the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Kirghiz SSR in 1984 and the Fulfillment of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Kirghiz SSR in 1983".

Deputy A. Toktonaliyev, Kirghiz SSR minister of finance, delivered the report "On the State Budget of the Kirghiz SSR for 1984 and the Implementation of the State Budget of the Kirghiz SSR for 1982."

The deputies heard the coreport of the plan and budget and other standing commissions of the Kirghiz SSR Supreme Soviet, which was delivred by Deputy K. Abdrayev, chairman of the Plan and Budget Commission.

The following deputies spoke in the debate on the reports: A. Tadzhibayev (Uch-Terekskiy Electoral Okrug No 330); S. Kulmatova (Fabrichnyy Electoral Okrug No 8); E.A. Aliyev (Temirovskiy Electoral Okrug No 167); T.A. Yershova (Pokrovskiy Electoral Okrug No 90); A. Mokenov (Kyzyl-Ordinskiy Electoral Okrug No 12); S. Abdrakmanov (Kuturginskiy Electoral Okrug No 176); Dzh. Akimaliyev (Sarayskiy Electoral Okrug No 283); V.G. Lorents (Dzhany-Dzherskiy Electoral Okrug No 117); K. Satarov (Grenzavodskoy Electoral Okrug No 218); E.E. Aliyev (Kara-Alminskiy Electoral Okrug No 324); Kh. Karimova (Dyykan-Kyshtagskiy Electoral Okrug No 272); and N.F. Petenev (Promyshlennyy Electoral Okrug No 1).

At the afternoon sitting of the Kirghiz SSR Supreme Soviet, discussion continued on the republic plans and budget. The following deputies spoke in the debate: Zh. Kadyrova (Shamshynskiy Electoral Okrug No 134); G.I. Poluektova (Komsomolskiy Electoral Okrug No 37); M. Nurgaziyev (Kara-Dzhigachskiy Electoral Okrug No 344), and A.T. Akilikova (Kara-Suuskiy Electoral Okrug No 190).

The concluding speeches on the republic's state plans and budget were delivered by Deputies S. Begaliyev and A. Toktonaliyev, who delivered the reports on these questions.

The Supreme Soviet adopted unanimously the Laws on the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Kirghiz SSR in 1984, the State Budget of the Kirghiz SSR for 1984 and resolutions on the fulfillment of the State PLan for Economic and Social Development of the republic in 1983 and on the approval of the report on the implementation of the State Budget of the Kirghiz SSR for 1982.

The session then proceeded to examine the next item on the agenda.

Deputies heard a briefing from the Kirghiz SSR Supreme Soviet Education, Science, and Culture Commission on the state of work to improve cultural services for the republic's rural population in light of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum, which was delivered by Deputy A.K. Karypkulov, the commission's chairman.

The following deputies spoke in the debate on this question: T. Aydarov (Chatkalskiy Electoral Okrug No 247); Dzh. Nusupova (Frunzenskiy Electoral Okrug No 26); T.T. Beresneva (Aralskiy Electoral Okrug No 113); K.U. Sultanbayeva (Kok-Yangakskiy Electoral Okrug No 227); and A. Dzholdoshbekov (Mayskiy Electoral Okrug No 92).

A resolution on the briefing of the Kirghiz SSR Supreme Soviet Education, Science, and Culture Commission was adopted unanimously.

Then Deputy S. Omurkulova, secretary of the Kirghiz SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, delivered a report on the ratification of the decrees of the Kirghiz SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The Supreme Soviet ratified the Kirghiz SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees and adopted corresponding laws and resolutions.

With that the 9th session of the Kirghiz SSR Supreme Soviet, 10th convocation, ended its work.

KIRGHIZ COMMUNIST PARTY PLENUM NOTED

PM250938 Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 13 Jan 84 p 1

[Unattributed "Information Report on the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] A regular plenum of the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee was held 12 January 1984.

The plenum discussed the question "The Results of the CPSU Central Committee December (1983) Plenum and the Task of the Republican Party Organization Stemming from the Plenum Decisions and the Stipulations and Conclusions Contained in the Speech by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium."

A report was delivered by Comrade T.U. Usubaliyev, first secretary of the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee.

The following spoke during the debate on the report: Comrades S.B. Begaliyev, deputy chairman of the Kirghiz SSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the republic's Gosplan; A.T. Toktonaliyev, Kirghiz SSR minister of finance; K.M. Moldobayev, first secretary of Frunze Gorkom; A.M. Masaliyev, first secretary of Issyk-Kul Obkom;

M. Sydykov, first secretary of Naryn Obkom; R.S. Kulmatov, first secretary of Osh Obkom; V.M. Kutishcheva, plasterer-painter on Tokmak's No 123 mobile mechanized column; V.D. Boykov, second secretary of Talas Obkom; M.M. Arzybayeva, tobacco-grower at Naukatskiy Rayon's Leninism Kolkhoz; V.G. Grinenko, first secretary of Kantskiy Raykom; B. Kembayeva, milkmaid at Ak-Suyskiy Rayon's Dzhergalan Sovkhoz; N. Dzhapiyev, first secretary of Ala-Bukinskiy Raykom; A. Kozhomkulov, chief of the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources Main Administration for Irrigation and State Farm Construction in the Kirghiz SSR; A. Nurzhanov, chairman of Talaskiy Rayon's Lenin Kolkhoz; M. Zhakipov, director of Mayli-Say's 50-Letiya SSR Electriclamp Plant; K.A. Orozaliyev, Kirghiz SSR minister of motor transportation and highways; and N.I. Meshkov, director of Dzhangi-Dzholskiy Rayon's Kyzyl-Dzhar Sovkhz.

The plenum heard a report by Comrade V.A. Makarenko, second secretary of the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee, "On the Results of Reports and Elections in the Republic's Party Organizations and the Measures To Implement the Critical Remarks and Suggestions Made by Communists."

The following spoke during the debate on the above question: Comrades K. Abdrayev, first secretary of Talas Obkom; M. Ibrayev, first secretary of Tash-Kumyr Gorkom; O.M. Zhaychiyeva, seamstress at Naryn's consumer services combine; A. Kenesariyev, first secretary of Issyk-Atainskiy Raykom; T.M. Chaplinskiy, lathe operator at Rybachye's shipbuilding and ship repairs combine; Zh.T. Tumenbayeva, first secretary of Frunze Pervomayskiy Raykom; M.N. Zubrevskaya, electrical coil winder at the Naryngidroenergostroy Power and Communications Administration; and V.D. Linskiy, first secretary of Dzhangi-Dzholskiy Raykom.

The plenum adopted appropriate resolutions on the questions under discussion.

The plenum confirmed the following appointments: R.E. Sadykov as chief of the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee Science and Educational Establishments Department; V.P. Plakhikh as chief of the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee Construction and Municipal Services Department; and T.A. Malabekov as chief of the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee Economic Departments.

The plenum relieved N. Isanov of his duties as chief of the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee Construction and Municipal Services Department in connection with his transfer to other work, and A.A. Baldin of his duties as chief of the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee Planning and Financial Organs Department for health reasons.

S.Z. Shpilevoy, senior official from the CPSU Central Committee, took part in the plenum's work.

The Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee plenum concluded its work.

AZERBAIJAN SUPREME SOVIET SESSION HELD 17 JAN

PM271615 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 18 Jan 84 p 1

[AZERINFORM report: "Party Plans Are the People's Plans; Eighth Session of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet"]

[Text] Morning Session

Soviet Azerbaijan's working people have started the 4th year of the 11th 5-Year Plan confidently. Inspired by the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee December (1983) Plenum, the ninth session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and the propositions and conclusions stemming from the text of Comrade Yu. V. Andropov's plenum speech, the republic's labor collectives are outlining new targets in the nationwide struggle to fulfill plans and socialist pledges ahead of schedule.

Soviet Azerbaijan's accredited representatives gathered at the 8th session of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet, 10th convocation, with unmanimous resolve to augment what has been achieved, to attain an improvement in matters in all sectors of economic, social, and cultural building, and to honorably implement all the party's plans. The Supreme Soviet session opened at 1000 hours on 17 January in the Hall of Sessions of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet.

On the dais were Comrades K.M. Bagirov, O.A. Bagirov, G.A. Gasanov, S.Ch. Kasumova, V.N. Konovalov, N.A. Mamedov, R.E. Mekhtiyev, F.E. Musayev, G.N. Seidov, S.B. Tatliyev, K.A. Khalivov, Z.M. Yusif-Zade, B.S. Kevorkov, D.M. Muslim-Zade, and S.Sh. Efendiyev, and members of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the republic's government.

The session was opened by Deputy S.A. Rustam-Zade, chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet.

The deputies honored with a moment's silence in memory of Deputies M.Yu. Kurbanova, G.S. Dzhafarov, T.Sh. Safaraliyev, F.A. Aliyev, and S.G. Ragimov, who had died since the seventh session of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet.

On the basis of the Credentials Commission's report, which was delivered by its chairman, I.N. Askerov, the Supreme Soviet recognized the newly elected deputies' credentials.

The session agenda and the procedure for its work were approved.

The agenda included the following items:

1. On the election of the deputy chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet.

2. On the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Azerbaijan SSR for 1984 and on the results of the fulfillment of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Azerbaijan SSR in 1983.

3. On the Azerbaijan SSR State Budget for 1984 and on the implementation of the Azerbaijan SSR State Budget in 1982.

4. On ratifying the decrees of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The Supreme Soviet then moved on to examine the first item on the agenda.

The Supreme Soviet elected Deputy Sh.A. Garibyan deputy chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet.

The report on the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Azerbaijan SSR in 1984 and on the results of the fulfillment of the plan in 1983 was delivered by Deputy A.N. Mutalibov, deputy chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the republic Gosplan.

Then the deputies heard a report on the Azerbaijan SSR State Budget for 1984 and on the implementation of the Azerbaijan SSR State Budget in 1982, delivered by Deputy B.G. Bashkahliyev, Azerbaijan SSR finance minister.

The Supreme Soviet heard the coreport of the Planning and Budget Commission and the other Supreme Soviet standing commissions on the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Azerbaijan SSR in 1984 and the results of the fulfillment of the plan in 1983, and on the Azerbaijan SSR State Budget for 1984 and the implementation of the budget in 1982, delivered by Deputy M.A. Mamedov, chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet Planning and Budget Commission.

Debates began on the reports and the coreport. Taking part were: Deputy N.Kh. Akhmedov (Gagarinskiy Okrug), chairman of Baku Gorispolkom; Z.S. Gadzhiyev (Sumgait's Tsentralnyy Okrug), chairman of the Nakhichevan ASSR Council of Ministers; deputy A.A. Aslanov (Mardakertskiy Okrug), chairman of Nagorno-Karabakh Oblispolkom; Deputy T.Kh. Orudzhev (Agdamskiy Pervyy Gorodskoy Okrug), Azerbaijan SSR minister of fruit and vegetable farming; Deputy A.M. Amanov (Ali-Bayramlinskiy Vtoroy Gorodskoy Okrug), drilling foreman at the Ali-Bayramly Drilling Administration; Deputy R.A. Bagirli (Ali-Bayramlinskiy Chetvertyy Gorodskoy Okrug), first secretary of Kirovabad Gorkom; Deputy G.M. Pashayeva (Bardinskiy Rayon's Karademirchinskiy Okrug), link leader at the Kommunizm Kolkhoz, Bardinskiy Rayon; Deputy Sh.K. Kerimov (Yevlakhskiy Pervyy Gorodskoy Okrug), Azerbaijan SSR minister of motor transport; Deputy K.I. Ismail-Zade (Imishlinskiy Rayon's Karadonlinskiy Okrug), first secretary of Imishlinskiy Rayon's Karadonlinskiy Okrug), first secretary of Ishlinskiy Raykom; and Deputy K.Sh. Akperov (Baku's Chapayevskiy Okrug), installation workers' team leader at the Baku Main Administration for Construction Housing Construction Combine No 1.

With this, the morning session ended.

The evening session continued discussion of the reports and the coreport on the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Azerbaijan SSR in 1984 and the results of the fulfillment of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the republic in 1983, and on the Azerbaijan SSR State Budget for 1984 and the implementation of the republic's State Budget in 1982.

Taking part in the discussion were: Deputy L.S. Veshcheva (Sumgait's Prikaspiyskiy Okrug), machine operator at the Sumgait Organicheskiy Sintez Production Association; Deputy R.K. Abdullayeva (Shekinskiy Rayon's Okhutskiy Okrug), Tobacco grower at the N. Narimanov Kolkhoz, Shekinskiy Rayon; Deputy S.S. Akhundov (Baku's Mamedyarovskiy Okrug), Azerbaijan SSR minister of local industry; Deputy M.M. Ashurov (Khanlarskiy Rayon's Bolchalinskiy Okrug), first secretary of the Khanlarskiy Raykom; and Deputy R.S. Gadzhiyev (Shekinskiy Rayon's Beyuk-Dakhninskiy Okrug), first secretary of the Azerbaijan Composers' Union Board.

The concluding speech on the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Azerbaijan SSR in 1984 and the results of the fulfillment of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Azerbaijan SSR in 1984 and the resolution on the results of the fulfillment of the plan in 1983.

Then Deputy B.G. Bakhshaliyev, Azerbaijan SSR finance minister, was invited to deliver the concluding speech on the question of the Azerbaijan SSR State Budget for 1984 and the implementation of the republic's State Budget in 1982.

The Supreme Soviet unanimously adopted the Law on the Azerbaijan SSR State Budget for 1984 and the resolution on approving the account of the implementation of the republic's State Budget in 1982.

The report on approving the decrees of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium was delivered by Deputy R.S. Kazneva, secretary of the republic's Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The Supreme Soviet adopted laws and resolutions on approving the decrees of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium that had been adopted in the period between the seventh and eighth sessions of the republic's Supreme Soviet.

With this the 8th session of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet, 10th convocation, finished work.

AZERBAIJAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM HELD 16 JAN

PM271555 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 17 Jan 84 p 1

[Unattributed "Information Report on the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] A routine plenum of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee was held 16 Janaury.

The plenum discussed the results of the CPSU Central Committee December (1983) Plenum and the tasks of the Azerbaijan party organization stemming from its decisions and the speech of Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Comrade K.M. Bagirov, first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, delivered a report.

The following spoke in the debate on the report: Comrade F.E. Musayev, first secretary of Baku Gorkom; Comrade N.E. Mustafayev, first secretary of Nakhichevan Obkom; Comrade B.S. Kevorkov, first secretary of Nagorno-Karabakh Obkom; Comrade A.A. Suleymanov, steel-worker at the Azerbaijan V.I. Lenin Pipe-Rolling Plant; Comrade R.D. Tariverdiyev, first secretary of Mingechaur Gorkom; Comrade Yu. K. Rzayev, chairman of the Azerbiajan SSR State Committee for Viticulture and Winemaking; Comrade S.S. Aliyeva, link leader at Lenkoranskiy Rayon's B.O. Abbasov Sovkhoz; Comrade A.A. Aliyev, Azerbaijan SSR minister of industrial construction; Comrade A.P. Platonov, chief of the Azerbaijan Railroad; Comrade F.P. Mustafayev, first secretary of Shemakhinskiy Raykom; Comrade M.N. Asadov, first secretary of Zhdanovskiy Raykom; and Comrade L.V. Burovova, petroleum and gas extractor operator at the Petroleum and Gas Extraction Administration named for the 26 Baku commissars.

A resolution was adopted on the question under discussion.

The plenum heard a report by Comrade A.N. Mutalibov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Aberjaiban SSR Gosplan, "On the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Azerbaijan SSR for 1984" and a report by Comrade B.G. Bakhshaliyev, Azerbaijan SSR minister of finance, "on the Azerbaijan SSR State Budget for 1984."

A resolution was adopted to generally approve the Draft State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Azerbaijan SSR for 1984 and the Draft Azerbaijan SSR State Budget for 1984. The Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers was instructed to submit the aforementioned drafts for examination by the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet.

Comrade K.M. Bagirov delivered the closing speech.

V.M. Nikiforov, deputy chief the CPSU Central Committee Party Organizational Work Department, and V.S. Shagin, executive of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee, took part in the plenum's work.

FINANCE MINISTER ADDRESSES ARMENIAN MEETING

GF241500 Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 31 Dec 83 p 4

[Speech by D.A. Dzhanoyan, Armenian SSR Minister of Finance, to the Armenian Supreme Soviet session on 30 December].

[Text] Comrade deputies: The comprehensive and profound revision of the 1984 Armenian SSR State Budget outline showed that it has been formed in accordance with the republic's 1984 Socioeconomic Development State Plan and fully stems from the tasks proposed by the 26th CPSU and 27th Armenian Communist Party Congresses.

Taking into consideration the views of the subsidiary commissions of the Supreme Soviet and the deliberations of the ministries, administrations and the city and rayon people's deputies council executive committees, the Planning and Budget Commission found it appropriate to increase the expense part of the 1984 Armenian SSR State Budget by R2.7 million and direct it to the following targets:

A total of R650,000 to the administration of the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers Commission to Preserve Historical and Cultural Monuments and for the Reconstruction of Monuments;

R2.05 million for the reformation of the cities and rayons with R500,000 for Yerevan City, R450,000 for Leninakan, R420,000 for Kirovakan, R130,000 for Koris, R100,000 for Ichevan, R100,000 for Razdhan, R70,000 for Kamo, R100,000 for Any, R50,000 for Mardun, and R130,000 for Sisyan.

The Armenian SSR Council of Ministers urged me to report to the republic's Supreme Soviet, which approves the proposals of the Planning and Budget Commission and considers it appropriate to accept them.

The Ministry of Finance reviewed in detail the issues raised by the Planning and Budget Commission and other commissions as well as that of the deputies and has presented the recommendations to the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers. The deputies of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet are to be informed on the decisions adopted on those issues in time.

Comrade deputies, once again allow me to express confidence that our republic's working collectives consider their patriotic duty the fulfillment of the 1984 Socioeconomic Development Plan and targets projected by the budget with honor for the sake of the consolidation and flourishment of our great fatherland.

LITHUANIAN SUPREME SOVIET SESSION HELD

PM251159 Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 12 Jan 84 p 1

[Unattributed "Information Report on the 11 January 1984 Sesssions of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet"]

[Text] First Sitting

The 8th Session of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet, 10th convocation, started work 11 January 1984 at 1000 hours in Vilnius.

Comrades P. Grishkyavichus, V. Astrauskas, A. Barkauskas, A. Brazauskas, N. Dybenko, V. Mikuchyauskas, V. Sakalauskas, R. Songayla, L. Shepetis, P. Ignotas, V. Kardamavichyus, Yu. Petkyavichyus, and P. Shileykis took part in the session's work.

The session was opened by Deputy L. Shepetis, chairman of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet.

The Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet observed a minute's silence to honor the memory of Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet Deputies A. Yankauskas, B. Krushna, and V. Nyunka, who died between the seventh and eighth sessions.

The Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet heard a report by Deputy V. Kardamavichyus, chairman of the Credentials Commissions, on the results of the by-election in Skapishkskiy Electoral Okrug and on checking the authority of the newly elected deputy.

The Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet recognized the authority of Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet Deputy Valentinas Spurga, elected 30 October 1983 for Skapishkskiy No 213 Electoral Okrug.

The Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet adopted the following agenda:

1. On the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Lithuanian SSR for 1984 and the course of fulfillment of the State Plan for the economic and Social Development of the Lithuanian SSR in 1983.

2. On the Lithuanian SSR State Budget for 1984 and the implementation of the Lithuanian SSR State Budget in 1982.

3. On the ratification of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees.

At the suggestion of B. Zhvirgzhdinene, deputy for Khudozhnikcheskiy Electoral Okrug and worker at the Klaypeda Dayle Combine, who spoke on behalf of the Council of Elders, the Supreme Soviet approved the order of work of the 8th session.

A. Drobnis, deputy for Talshaskiy Electoral Okrug, deputy chairman of the Lithuanian SSR Council of Ministers, and chairman of the Lithuanian SSR Gosplan, delivered a report on the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Lithuanian SSR for 1984 and the fulfillment of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Lithuanian SSR in 1983.

The Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet heard a report by R. Sikorskis, deputy for Alksninskiy Electoral Okrug and Lithuanian SSR finance minister, on the Lithuanina SSR State Budget for 1984 and the implementation of the Lithuanian SSR State Budget in 1982.

After the break, A. Zhukauskas, deputy for Kurklyayskiy Electoral Okrug, chairman of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet Plan and Budget Commission and vice president of the Lithuanian SSR Academy of Sciences, delivered the coreport of the Plan and Budget and other standing commissions of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet on the first and second items on the session's agenda.

Then the deputies began the discussion of the reports on the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Lithuanian SSR for 1984 and on the course of fulfillment of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Lithuanian SSR in 1983, and also on the Lithuanian SSR State Budget for 1984 and the implementation of the Lithuanian SSR State Budget in 1982.

The following spoke in the debate: A. Grigaytis, deputy for Putinayskiy Electoral Okrug and chairman of Alitus Gorispolkom; A. Glazhevichyute, deputy for Virshulishksiy Electoral Okrug and controller in the Vilnius Trolleybus Administration; and I. Parfenov, deputy of Kibartay Electoral Okrug and chairman of the Yu. Yanonis Kolkhoz, Vilkavishkskiy Rayon.

The presiding deputy reported that the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet had received a request from a group of deputies addressed to Deputy S. Yasyunas, Lithuanian SSR minister of the construction materials industry. The deputies asked for an explanation as to what measures are being outlined to improve the quality of construction materials. The Supreme Soviet, guided by the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet regulations, decided to instruct S. Yasyunas, Lithuanian SSR Minister of the construction materials industry, to comply with the request at the second sitting today.

With this, the first sitting of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet eighth session ended.

Second Sitting

Deputy L. Shepetis, chairman of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet, presided at the second sitting.

The Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet continued the discussion of the reports on the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Lithuanian SSR for 1984 and the course of fulfillment of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Lithuanian SSR in 1983, and on the Lithuanian SSR State Budget for 1984 and the implementation of the Lithuanian SSR State Budget in 1982.

The following spoke in the debate: V. Laurushas, deputy for Zhirmunskiy Electoral Okrug, rector of the Lithuanian SSR State Conservatory, and chairman of the republic's Composers' Union Board; M. Buklis, deputy for Aukshtaytiyskiy Electoral Okrug and Lithuanian SSR minister of the meat and dairy industry; V.-P Povilauskas, deputy for Krakesskiy Electoral Okrug and first secretary of Kedaynskiy Lithuanian Communist Raykom; N. Valuyeva, deputy for Zhemaytskiy Electoral Okrug and spinner at the Shyaulyayskay Nonwoven Fabrics Factory: A. Zorskas, deputy for Pandelis Electoral Okrug and chairman of the Lithuanian SSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment to Agriculture; A. Povilaytis, deputy for Greyfenbergerskiy Electoral Okrug and milling machine operator at the Kausnas Pyargale Production Association; V. Tvariyenas, deputy for Tauragnayskiy Electoral Okrug and first secretary of Utenskiy Lithuanian Communist Raykom; S. Kruopene, deputy for Leposskiy Electoral Okrug and enamel worker at the Panevezhis 50-Letiye Komsomol Cable Plant; and A. Bernotas, deputy for Tauenskiy Electoral Okrug and chairman of the Ukmergskiy Rayispolkom.

After a short break, the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet continued its work.

The Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet took a decision to end the debate on the first and second questions on the agenda.

Deputy A. Drobnis, deputy chairman of the Lithuanian SSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the Lithuanian SSR Gosplan, delievered a concluding speech on the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Lithuanian SSR for 1984 and on the course of fulfillment of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Lithuanian SSR in 1983.

The Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet unanimously adopted a law "On the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Lithuanian SSR for 1984" and a resolution "On the Course of Fulfillment of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Lithuanian SSR in 1983."

Deputy R. Sikorskis, Lithuanian SSR finance minister, delievered a concluding speech on the Lithuanian SSR State Budget for 1984 and on the implementation of the Lithuanian SSR State Budget in 1982.

The Lithunian SSR Supreme Soviet unanimously adopted a law "On the Lithuanian SSR State Budget for 1984" and a resulution "On Ratifying the Report on the Implementation of the Lithuanian SSR State Budget in 1982."

The the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet began discussion of the third item on the session's agenda -- on ratifying the decrees of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The floor was given to Deputy I. Guretskas, secretary of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium for his report.

The Supreme Soviet unanimously adopted laws and resolutions which ratified the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees issued in the period between the seventh and eighth sessions of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet.

The Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet heard information from Deputy A. Yasyunas, Lithuanian SSR Minister of the construction materials industry, in connection with the request from the group of deputies and adopted a corresponding resolution.

The Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet relieved Deputy A. Buylis of his duties as chairman of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet Legislative Proposals Commission, retaining him as a member of that commission. Deputy S. Apanavichyus, chief of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee Administrative Organs Department was released from his duties as member of the Plan and Budget Commission and elected chairman of the Legislative Proposals Commission. Deputy F. Strumilas was relieved of his duties as chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission and retained as member of that commission. Deputy A. Laurinchyukas, editor of the newspaper TIYESA, was elected chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission. Deputy M. Martinaytis, was relieved of his duties as chairman of the Youth Affairs Commission, and retained as a member of that commission. Deputy V. Baltrunas, chief of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee Scientific and Education Establishments Department, was elected chairman of the Youth Affairs Commission. Deputy A. Aksomitas, sector chief of the Lithuanian Scientific Research Institute of Construction and Architecture, was elected member of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet Commission for Construction and the Construction Materials Industry.

Deputy L. Shepetis, chairman of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet, announced that all questions on the session's agenda were exhausted and declared the 8th session of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet, 10th convocation, closed.

ESTONIAN SUPREME SOVIET MEETS 18 JAN

PM270950 Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 19 Jan 84 p 1

[ETA "Information Report" under the general heading "Eighth Session of the Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet's 10th Convocation"]

[Text] The 8th session of the Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet's 10th convocation was held on Tallinn's Toompea Hill 18 January.

At 1000 hours, Comrades K. Vayno, A. Kudryavtsev, V. Kyao, L. Lentsman, O. Merimaa, R. Ristlaan, A. Ryuytel, B. Saul, A. B. Upsi, N. Yuganson, D. Visnapuu, I. Toome and L. Shishov; V. Klauson, chairman of the Estonian SSR Council of Ministers; K. Veldi, first deputy chairman of the Estonian SSR Council of Ministers; A. Gren, P. Palu, A. Tregubov, and G. Tynspoyeg, Deputy chairmen of the Estonian SSR Council of Ministers; V. Vakht; secretary of the Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; and members of the Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Estonian SSR Council of Ministers took their seats in the boxes.

The session was opened by Deputy M. Pedak, chairman of the Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet.

The session examined the following questions:

1. On the chairman of the Estonian SSR Council of Ministers.

2. On the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Estonian SSR in 1984 and the fulfillment of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Estonian SSR in 1983.

3. On the Estonian SSR State Budget for 1984 and the fulfillment of the Estonian SSR State Budget in 1982.

4. On the ratification of decrees issued by the Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Deputy M. Pedak, chairman of the Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet, read a statement by Deputy V. Klauson requesting that he be relieved of his duty as chairman of the Estonian SSR Council of Ministers in connection with his retirement on pension.

Deputy K. Vayno, first secretary of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee, took the floor. On instructions from the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee and the Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet Party group, he proposed that V. Klauson's request be granted. He proposed that Deputy B. Saul be appointed chairman of the Estonian SSR Council of Ministers.

The deputies unanimously adopted these proposals.

B. Saul spoke afterwards. He said: "Allow me to express sincere thanks to the CPSU Central Committee, the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee, and to you, deputies, for the great trust which has been shown by appointing me today to the responsible post of chairman of the Estonian SSR Council of Ministers. I promise to do everything to justify this great trust."

A report on the second item on the agenda was delivered by Deputy G. Tynspoyeg, deputy chairman of the Estonian SSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the Estonian SSR Gosplan.

A report on the third item on the agenda was delivered by Deputy E. Myandmaa, Estonian SSR minister of finance.

A coreport on the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Estonian SSR in 1984, the fulfillment of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Estonian SSR in 1983, the Estonian SSR State Budget for 1984, and the fulfillment of the Estonian SSR State Budget in 1982 was delivered by Deputy A. Keyerna, chairman of the Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet's Plan and Budget Commission.

The following deputies spoke during the debates: A. Kyutt (No 179 Yugevaskiy Gorodskoy Electoral Okrug); E. Eysenberg (No 158 Kullamaaskiy Electoral Okrug); A. Karetnikova (No 38 Tallinskiy-Mullaskiy Electoral Okrug); Yu. Tembet (No 89 Kokhtla-Yarveskiy-Sypruzeskiy Electoral Okrug); M. Saar (No 124 Pyarnuskiy-Rechnoy Electoral Okrug); R. Tobreluts (No 213 Verioraskiy Electoral Okrug); A. Kaldma (No 266 Vilyandiskiy-Sikhhverskiy Electoral Okrug); U. Remmik (No 173 Padizeskiy Electoral Okrug); V. Chetvergov (No 116 Narvskiy-Komsomolskiy Electoral Okrug); M. Reynsalu (No 198 Sondaskiy Electoral Okrug); E. Pikhelgas (No 137 Tartuskiy-Akademicheskiy Electoral Okrug); and L. Saar (No 219 Toriskiy Electoral Okrug).

Concluding speeches were delivered by Deputy G. Tynspoyeg, deputy chairman of the Estonian SSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the Estonian SSR Gosplan, and Deputy E. Myandmaa, Estonian SSR minister of finance.

The session adopted the Estonian SSR Laws "On the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Estonian SSR in 1984" and "On the Estonian SSR State Budget for 1984," as well as the resolutions of the Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet "On the Fulfillment of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Estonian SSR in 1983" and "on the approval of the report on the implementation of the Estonian SSR State Budget in 1982."

Following a report by deputy V. Vakht, secretary of the Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the session ratified the decrees issued by the Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium in the period between the two sessions.

During the session I. Sinimvae, deputy of the Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet (No. 259 Tsirgulivnaskiy Electoral Okrug), submitted a question to V. Ryatsepa, Estonian SSR minister of public health, and A. Karetnikova, deputy of the Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet (No. 38 Tallinskiy-Mullaskiy Electoral Okrug), submitted a question to Y. Kraft, Estonian SSR minister of light industry.

The questions were included as supplements to the agenda, following the ministers' reports and the proposals by the commission for public health and social security and the commission for industry, appropriate Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet resolutions were adopted.

With this the 8th session of the Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet's 10th convocation concluded its work.

ESTONIAN COMMUNIST PARTY PLENUM HELD 17 JAN

PM261253 Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 18 Jan 84 p 1

[ETA report: "Information Report on the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] The 12th Plenum of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee was held in Tallinn 17 January.

Taking part in its work were first secretaries of raykoms, chairmen of gorispolkoms and ravispolkoms, leaders of ministries and departments who are not members of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee, chairmen of rayon agro-industrial associations, and a number of leading workers from party, trade union, and Komsomol organs and people's control organs.

The plenum examined the following questions:

1. "On the Results of the CPSU Central Committee December (1983) Plenum and the Tasks of the Republican Party Organization Stemming from the Plenum Decisions and the Prinicples and Conclusions Contained in the Speech by Comrade Y. Andropov, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium."

2. On the draft State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Estonian SSR and the draft State Budget of the Estonian SSR for 1984.

3. Report on the progress of the implementation of criticisms and suggestions expressed at the 18th Estonian Communist Party Congress and during the 1983 report and election campaign.

K. Vayno, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee, delivered a report on the first item on the agenda.

On the question of the draft plan and draft budget the plenum heard reports by G. Tynspoyeg, deputy chairman of the Estonian SSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the Estonian SSR Gosplan, and E. Myandmaa, Estonian SSR minister of finance.

The following spoke during the debates: M. Pedak, first secretary of Tallinn Gorkom; Yu. Ryaym, first secretary of Kingiseppskiy Raykom; V. Mynzu, leader of a plasterers' team at the Tallinstroy Trust; Ye. Filatov, first secretary of Kokhtla-Yarve Gorkom; L. Puulayd, tractor driver at Kharyuskiy Rayon's I. Lauristin Kolkhoz; A. Koop, dean of the Tartu State University; Kh. Veldi, first deputy chairman of the Estonian SSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the Estonian SSR Agro-industrial Association; A. Kroll, electrical welder at the V.I. Lenin Dvigatel State Union Plant; and Yu. Kraft, Estonian SSR minister of light industry.

The plenum adopted appropriate resolutions on the questions discussed.

The Estonian Communist Party Central Committee plenum entirely and fully approved the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee December (1983) Plenum, which are aimed at the further implementation of the course elaborated by the 26th party congress in the domestic and foreign policy field and the principles and conclusions outlined in Comrade Yu.V. Andropov's plenum speech, and has adopted them for unconditional guidance and execution.

The plenum basically approved the draft State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Estonian SSR and the draft Estonian SSR State Budget for 1984 and has instructed the Estonian SSR Council of Ministers to submit these drafts for examination by the Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet.

The plenum has taken notice of the report on the progress in implementing the criticisms and suggestions expressed at the 18th Estonian Communist Party Congress and during the 1983 report and election campaign.

The plenum relieved V.I. Klauson of his duty as member of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau in connection with his retirement on pension.

The plenum expressed thanks to V.I. Klauson for his fruitful work over the years.

The plenum confirmed the appointment of N.P. Ganyushov as chief of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee Industrial Section, having relieved A.V. Zamakhin of his duty in that position in connection with his transfer to other work.

V.F. Paulman's appointment as chief of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee Economic Department confirmed.

In connection with the reorganization of Estonian Communist Party Central Committee departments, the plenum confirmed the appointments of Ya.A. Allmer as chief of the Light Industry and Consumer Goods Department, and of I.Kh. Kallas as chief of the Agriculture and Food Industry Department.

With this the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee plenum concluded its work.

LATVIAN SUPREME SOVIET SESSION REPORTED

PM251432 Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 12 Jan 84 p 1

[LATINFORM "Information Report"]

[Text] The 8th session of the Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet, 10th convocation, was held in Riga 11 January. The hall of sessions was filled with the people's elected representatives -- production pacemakers, party, soviet, trade union, and Komsomol workers, and figures in science, culture, and education.

It was 1000 hours. Comrades A.E. Voss, I.A. Anderson, E.Ya. Aushkap, Ya.Ya. Vagris, R.O. Verro, V.I. Dmitriyev, A.E. Ikauniyek, S.I. Postnikov, Yu.Ya. Ruben, P.Ya. Strautmanis, V.A. Chemm, E.M. Ozols, and B.K. Pugo took their seats in the government box.

The session was opened by Deputy V.S. Klibik, chairman of the Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet.

With 1 minute's silence the session participants honored the memory of the late I.V. Bondaletov, Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet deputy.

The following session agenda, examined and approved at a Council of Elders session, was ratified:

1. On the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Latvian SSR for 1984 and on the fulfillment of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Latvian SSR in 1983.

2. On the Latvian SSR State Budget for 1984 and on the execution of the Latvian SSR State Budget in 1982.

3. The ratification of Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees.

The order of the session's work was unanimously approved.

The report on the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Latvian SSR for 1984 and on the fulfillment of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Latvian SSR in 1983 was delivered by Deputy M.L. Raman, deputy chairman of the Latvian SSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the Latvian SSR Gosplan.

The deputies then heard the report on the Latvian SSR State Budget for 1984 and on the execution of the Latvian SSR State Budget in 1982, delivered by Deputy Ya.O. Blekte, the republic's minister of finance.

The coreport of the Plan and Budget Commission and other Supreme Soviet standing commissions on the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Latvian SSR for 1984, on the fulfillment of the plan in 1983, on the Latvian SSR State Budget for 1984, and on the execution of the budget in 1982 was delivered by Deputy A.P. Klautsen, chairman of the Plan and Budget Commission.

The following deputies spoke in the debates on the reports: M.Ya. Dubra, (Riga Electoral Okrug No 78); A.R. Aboms (Bene Electoral Okrug No 186); V.N. Shtern (Akniste Electoral Okrug No 195); V.Ya. Birkenfeld (Riga Electoral Okrug No 72); V.K. Kaliberz (Riga Electoral Okrug No 71); L.O. Chakure (Yaunpiyebalga Electoral Okrug No 170); Z.V. Girgenson (Tukums Electoral Okrug No 309); I.Ya. Gibiyete (Liepaya Electoral Okrug No 119); I.A. Bumbur (Yurmala Electoral Okrug No 134); V.N. Chevachin (Riga Electoral Okrug No 86); and K.P. Pelsh (Nautrenskiy Electoral Okrug No 240).

The debates closed at this point. The closing speeches were delivered by deputy M.L. Raman, deputy chairman of the Council of ministers and chairman of the Latvian SSR Gosplan, and Deputy Ya.O. Blekte, Latvian SSR minister of finance.

The republic's Supreme Soviet unanimously adopted the Law on the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development on the Latvian USSR for 1984 and the law on the Latvian SSR State Budget for 1984. The deputies also adopted a resolution on the fulfillment of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Latvian USSR in 1983 and a resolution on the execution of the Latvian SSR State Budget in 1982.

The report on the ratification of the Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees was delivered by Deputy K.E. Zorin, secretary of the republic's Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet ratified the decrees of the republic's Supreme Soviet Presidium adopted between session. In accordance with the Statute on Latvian USSR Supreme Soviet Standing Commissions the latter cannot include members of the republic's government. In this context the session examined an organizational question.

Following the appointment of Deputy Z.Ya. Resne as Latvian minister of social security and Deputy Yu.N. Yura as Latvian SSR minister of construction and the construction materials industry, the former has been released from her duties as chairman of the Commission on Maternity, Child Development, and the Work and Life of Women, and the latter of his duties as member of the Commission of Construction and The Construction Materials Industry of the Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet.

Deputy L.Ya. Zile was unanimously elected Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet chairman of the Commission on Maternity, Child Development, and the Work and Life of Women.

At this point the 8th session of the Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet, 10th convocation, finished its work.

KUNAYEV ADDRESSES ALMA-ATA OBLAST FORUM

PM260845 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 15 Jan 84 pp 1-2

[Unattributed account of speech delivered by D.A. Kunayev at the 26th Alma-Ata Oblast party conference: "Speech by Comrade D.A. Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee at the 26th Alma-Ata Oblast Party Conference"]

[Text] Comrades! An important stage in the life of our Leninist party -- the report and election campaign -- is coming to a close.

The party conferences are being held today, ours included, as if they were a crown on the large amount of organizational and political work performed in connection with the reports and elections.

Throughout the Republic, the report and election meetings and conferences have taken place to a high organizational and ideological-political standard. The communists' attention has been focused on a businesslike, profoundly constructive, and committed discussion of the progress in the practical implementation of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 15th Kazakh Communist Party Congress, the Central Committee November (1982) and June and December (1983) Plenums, and Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov's advice and instructions.

The party's line is meeting with universal, warm, and undivided support. In our working routine, this general orientation of the party is filled with living, specific content and is transformed into large-scale, really tangible deeds.

In the Republic as a whole, as throughout the country, the improvements are marked. The past year brought good results that are heavily tilting the scales toward the fulfillment of the plans and targets of the 11th 5-Year Plan as a whole.

I was able to report on all this in detail at the 11th Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee Plenum, with whose materials you are familiar. There is no particular need, therefore, to repeat myself.

One thing is indisputable: The workers of all its 19 oblasts are making a substantial contribution to Soviet Kazakhstan's successes. And, of course, that includes the workers of its capital oblast -- Alma-Ata Oblast.

A good account was given of this in the thorough report delivered by Comrade Aukhadiyev, first secretary of the obkom, and in the delegates' speeches. It must be noted with total objectivity, comrades, that the Communists and working people of Alma-Ata City and Alma-Ata Oblast are strenuously and persistently working, and many leading collectives are successfully coping with all their targets.

It is with a great sense of sincere joy that I ask you to allow me to congratulate you and through you all working people of Alma-Ata City on the award of the Order of Lenin to the Republic's capital for the great services rendered by the city's working people in the revolutionary movement, their contribution to victory in the Great Patriotic War, and the successes achieved in economic and cultural building.

To the stormy applause of those assembled, Comrade D.A. Kunayev expressed on their behalf the most heartfelt thanks to the party and government for the lofty award.

It commits the people of Alma-Ata to a great deal in all sectors of communist creation, he said, particularly now that the the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee December (1983) Plenum and the advice and instructions of Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov direct us toward a qualitatively new standard of work, primarily in the sphere of material production.

The speaker then dwelled in detail on the most important problems of the economy, science, and culture, of the capital and oblast.

Thus, in speaking of the tasks of Alma-Ata's multisector industry under the new conditions, he noted that the role of Alma-Ata Oblast in this sector cannot be overestimated. Many unique enterprises and establishments of exceptional importance are situated in the capital and oblast. For instance, Alma-Ata is rightly considered one of the most important centers of heavy machine building and the light and food industry. In terms of industrial production output of all types, Alma-Ata holds a leading place in the Republic.

Aware of their responsibility, the working class, technical and scientific intelligentsia, and party, soviet, and economic workers are doing a very great deal and on the whole th industry of Alma-Ata City and Oblast is working very productively. The best Alma-Ata enterprises have been awarded lofty motherland awards. A large group of Heroes of Socialist Labor work in Alma-Ata. Tens of thousands of leading workers have been awarded orders and medals, many of them are winners of State Prizes of the USSR and the Republic. All this makes the honor of the working class and all working people of the Kazakh capital.

In brief, the speaker said, what you have done can be seen not only by the Republic but also by the entire country. However, we are communists, comrades, and this is not our way to flatter ourselves with the heights we have scaled.

Today it must be frankly said that, despite what we have achieved, there are still major shortcomings in the city and oblast industry to which we cannot close our eyes and which must be eliminated in connection with the large tasks facing us. After all, Comrade D.A. Kunayev said, any percentage of stoppage in our work will have a painful effect on all the Republic's affairs. In this connection, the question of the timely and fullest assimilation of new capacities and a sharp reduction in the number of enterprises that are failing to fulfill the plan faces us in all its acuteness and specificity. To this day, Comrade D.A. Kunayev noted, the number of these enterprises is being reduced only slowly. Some Alma-Ata associations and enterprises have wrecked last year's plan while 52 enterprises have failed to cope with contract deliveries and commitments. This lag is impermissible in the future here. Alma-Ata enterprises have failed to cope with plans for their production.

You can and must work far better and to a far higher standard, he said, and produce in your own oblast everything the Soviet man needs. All the necessary opportunities for this exist. They must be used in the fullest measure, primarily boosting not only quantitative but also qualitative indicators.

Considerable national funds are channeled into the development of the industry of Alma-Ata City and Oblast. This should genrate in us a heightened sense of responsibility and the desire to secure the maximum return, which will accord with the demands of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 15th Kazakh Communist Party Congress.

Speaking of the problems of the economy, Comrade D.A. Kunayev dwelled on the fundamental question of ensuring the set tempo for labor productivity growth and the importance of the constant, unswerving, persistent struggle for the universal raising of this indicator.

This is not a good intention, but the party's principled demand, Comrade D.A. Kunayev stressed.

As you know, we mentioned this directly at the 11th Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee Plenum. Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov sets the task as follows -- achieving an above-plan 1 percent increase in labor productivity and reducing the prime cost of output by an additional 0.5 percent.

In Alma-Ata City and Oblast every condition exists for honorably fulfilling and overfulfilling this target of the party and supporting the initiative of the working people of Mangyshlak, Uralsk, and Dzhambul Oblasts and Kentau City who have pledged to considerably overfulfill the plan for labor productivity and to reduce the prime cost of output.

The next question, connected with everything that has been said above, is that of discipline on the broadest plane. There's no denying that unjustified losses of working time are still great in the industry of the capital's oblast. In addition, there are instances of alcohol abuse, including on the job, particularly in the oblast dairy association and several other enterprises, which leads to irresponsibility, shoddy work, spoilage, and losses.

Breakdowns of this kind, Comrade D.A. Kunayev said, give rise to justified indignation and legitimate protests from conscientious workers who are doing one common, great job and boosting the economy of the capital and oblast. They do not want to tolerate slovenliness, a dismissive attitude toward labor, absenteeism, conceit, and arrogance next to them.

All this obliges us to declare the most merciless struggle on these ugly phenomena, and it is the direct duty and lofty responsibility of every party, trade union, and Komsomol organization to head this struggle.

The Alma-Ata people must be in the vanguard of the struggle for the successful fulfillment and overfulfillment of all plan targets of the fourth year of the 5-year plan, set the tone in this matter of tremendous importance, and work in a shock manner, to a high standard, without laggards, on every sector.

Comrade D.A. Kunayev then particularly stressed the need to improve the pace and quality of capital construction, which is of exceptional importance for Alma-Ata and the entire oblast. We must pay tribute to the best collectives of construction workers -- they are doing a very great deal, he said. In the period under review, many unique establishments embellishing the republic's capital have been commissioned in Alma-Ata alone. The modernization of its central area is actively underway and work has begun on the installation of a subway and a number of important social establishments.

Moreover, quite naturally, Comrade D.A. Kunayev noted, we all want the construction to proceed even better, to an even higher standard. Our long term, our future, lies in it. However, as the report and speeches noted -- and we cannot fail to agree -- not everything is well in this vitally important sphere. Capital investments aimed at further boosting the oblast's economy and culture are not being fully assimilated.

On this plane special mention must be made of housing construction. Gratifying changes here can be seen by everyone. Tens of thousands of people have been moved from barracks and basements into good houses. Nonetheless the apartment problem is still very acute, and the only guideline in its rapid solution must be the substantial overfulfillment of the plan for commissioning housing. Yet in practice the opposite is sometimes occurring.

Since the beginning of the 5-year plan, the Alma-Ata inhabitants have failed to receive 130,000 square meters of planned housing. That is unforgivable. Fewer kindergartens than planned have been commissioned. Not all trusts of the glavalmaatastroy are coping with their plans. And take the quality of construction. People are rightly complaining about the construction workers' work. The number of houses commissioned by, for instance, the Alma-Ata House Construction Combine, with a good or excellent rating has recently been unjustifiably diminishing.

The commissioning of individual industrial establishments, including for the Alma-Ata heavy machinery plant, the furniture association, and enterprises of the light and food industry, is being delayed. This must be put right immediately.

Things are not entirely well with regard to rural construction. There are many uncompleted establishments within the oblast agricultural administration system.

Everyone called on to ensure the construction workers' steady, normal work must critically consider the state of affairs again and again, avoid repeating errors and shortcomings of past years, and efficiently resolve everything and to the maximum effect.

It is extremely important to commission industrial, sociocultural, and municipal establishments and housing within the set deadlines, paying special attention to the provision of municipal amenities and road construction through the city's territory without overlooking questions of energy and heat supply and the provision of greenery.

It is important to construct not only rapidly and to a high standard, but also suitably and beautifully on the architectural plane. After all, we have a common aim: making Alma-Ata a model city in all respects. That is why we must react with the maximum solicitude and care for the conservation and proper maintenance of the capital's entire housing stock and its public buildings and think out and resolve questions connected with the running repairs for housing, using for the purpose the best experience of other cities in the country. In brief, nothing is or can be trivial here.

Questions of the provision of amenities, the correct construction of rayon centers and settlements, the planting of greenery, and road maintenance require constant concern. In resolving these issues, many of the oblast's rayons are still lagging behind while the capital's oblast must set an example in everything.

The section of Comrade D.A. Kunayev's speech in which he dwelled in detail on the specific tasks of the rural economy of Alma-Ata Oblast, which is making an increasingly substantial contribution to the Food Program of the Republic and the country, was listened to with special attention. It may be noted with satisfaction, the speaker said, that much of what we agreed on at the party and economic aktiv meeting on 6 July last year has now been done. That is not bad. The development of the Akdala and Chingeldinskiy irrigation areas is underway on a wide scale. The Balkhash area is already producing rice and the Chingeldinskiy area is producing potatoes and onions and feed for stockraising. That is a big undertaking. Next in line is the Bar-Togay Reservoir and the great Alma-Ata Canal. It has been decided to take it as far as Karoy. The canal will give a substantial return. There will be a number of new sovkhozes in its zone, and that will make it possible to substantially increase the production of meat, milk, vegetables, and fruit, and to improve supplies of these foods to the working people of the Republic's capital.

To confidently boost all agricultural production, Comrade D.A. Kunayev stressed, it is essential to bear in mind the following:

First, a number of farms are still only feebly improving the standard of arable farming and are failing to ensure the rational use of land, fertilizers, equipment, and irrigation water. Throughout the oblast as a whole, crop rotations have been assimilated on only one-third of the arable land. That is quite a lot. However, it is not enough. In some places, seed growing has markedly lagged behind, which is affecting the grain crop yield, especially in Enbekshikazakhskiy, Chilikskiy, and several other rayons. As a result, there is a grain shortfall.

You are now faced with the task of selling the state at least 25 million pounds of grain this year and increasing the yield to an average of at least 16 quintals [per hectare].

A decisive factor in this question is the best use of irrigated land. However, it is far from everywhere throughout the oblast that this yield is high. The Kzyl-Dzhigdinskiy Sovkhoz obtains only 10 quintals of corn grain per irrigated hectare -- less than on dry-farming land. The productivity of irrigated land elsewhere leaves much to be desired.

Matters cannot continue like this. We must enhance responsibility for the rational use of every irrigated hectare. The farms of Chilikskiy, Enbekshikazakhskiy, Tagarskiy, Iliyskiy, and Kaskelenskiy Rayons and the water resources organizations must step up work on preparing land and constructing new irrigation systems and modernizing existing ones.

It is important to introduce everywhere the most useful experience of leading farms like the Lenin Kolkhoz, Enbekshikazakhskiy Rayon, the Alma-Ata tobacco sovkhoz, the "Alma-Ata" Sovkhoz, and the kolkhoz of the same name in Tagarskiy Rayon, the Sverdlov Kolkhoz, Uygurskiy Rayon, and others which obtain the highest indicators on irrigated land.

Second, we must boost the production of sugar beets, vegetables, and potatoes. Although in recent years the city's supply has somewhat improved, far from everything within our ability has been done.

It is time we reached the point where as of this year no potatoes or vegetables need to be imported into Alma-Ata Oblast and that we ensured our own production of them in the necessary quantities. If necessary, we must embark on the immediate creation of new specialized sovkhozes in the oblast on the basis of existing water resources.

In addition to everything else, we must return Alma-Ata's horticulture to its former glory. The oblast's farms are still seriously underfulfilling their fruit and berry procurement plans. This will not do at all. The Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee recently examined scientists' proposals for increasing the production and improving the quality of "aport" apples and "lesnaya krasavitsa" pears. It is now a matter of practical work.

Now for stockraising problems. Last year the ninth Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee Plenum rightly criticized the oblast for the serious lag in this vitally important sector. In the period under review positive changes have taken place, yet some farms to this day are disrupting the meat and milk plan.

The loss of livestock in the oblast is considerable. In places livestock diseases have not been eliminated. Meat breeds like the Galloway and the Santa Gertrudis are still being underdisseminated. There are other shortcomings to which you must put an end, for which you must effectively disseminate the experience of leading farms and introduce progressive forms of labor organization.

An important part in the oblast's economy is played by all types of transport and communication. That is why we must improve in every way the work of the Alma-Ata Railroad, automobile enterprises, and the civilian air fleet. The commissioning of the Chundzha Narynkol radio relay line must be accelerated and internal telephone communications must be installed on sokhozes.

It is important, comrades, to immediately embark with all seriousness on the practical solution of the problem of environmental conservation, especially the conservation of the air of the Republic's capital. The resolutions adopted on these questions and scientists' specific recommendations are still being fulfilled only poorly. The oblast, the city, and rayon authorities must draw absolutely specific conclusions and ensure the unconditional fulfillment of the party and government instructions on this score.

In speaking of the importance of stepping up party attention toward questions of trade and municipal and consumer services for the population, Comrade D.A. Kunayev keenly but rightly criticized the serious shortcomings and defects existing in these spheres. Surely things are not in order when the population of the capital and oblast, through the fault of careless workers, sometimes experiences serious interruptions in the supply of electricity, gas, water, and fuel. Firm sanctions must be imposed for these stoppages.

It is important to sharply intensify the struggle against shortcomings in the sphere of trade and the consumer services.

Much has already been said and written about how some of our "systems" operate on the "you scratch my back and I'll scratch yours" principle. In addition there are many people who have previously been charged with criminal offenses working in the trade and consumer cooperatives of Alma-Ata City and Oblast. Hence the embezzlements, waste, and other abuses. The time has come to protect these departments against machinators and speculators.

The speaker particularly focused the attention of the new obkom personnel on the important sphere that is public catering, noting that unfortunately the situation here, particularly on construction sites and in school and student canteens, leave much to be desired. Last year many of the city's canteens were closed because of unsanitary conditions. However, strange it may seem, the Alma-Ata obkom, gorkom, and raykoms adopt a passive stance here from one year to the next. Moreover, some raykoms vigorously deny the fair press comments on unseemly affairs in trade. Dear comrades, you must find out who is leading whom here and who depends on whom. Life requires that steps be immediately taken and that full order be introduced in all these very important sectors.

Nor should we forget about health care, where it also has to be said, things are far from all right. This particularly concerns a whole string of city hospitals, including children's hospitals.

In his speech, Comrade D.A. Kunayev again noted the great urgency of the task of further improving ideological and political education work.

The practical achievements in this highly important sector were mentioned in the obkom accountability report and in delegates' speeches. But all of us, comrades, must distinctly understand, Comrade D.A. Kunayev said, that this is only the start. Ideological work, as the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum stressed, knows no interruptions, and does not tolerate formalism and red tape.

The oblast party press is setting a good example. However, the party obkom and raykoms do not always devote sufficient attention to the rayon press, which explains many of the shortcomings still inherent in it.

In certain party committees, the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum were discussed, measures were outlined, and people settled for that. The consequence is poor work by many clubs, libraries, and many other cultural centers of the capital and the oblast. In the city organization of the Znaniye Society one-third of lecturers have not given any lectures for years, and many others neatly transcribe newspaper items, add two or three commonly known theses, and brilliantly send their audiences to sleep. Atheist propaganda is not effective.

In the practical resolution of all these questions more weight must be given to all creative organizations and institutions, writers', journalists', cinematographers', composers', artists', and architects' unions, and the Kazakh Theater Society.

Many famous deeds are to the credit of the intelligentsia of the Republic's capital. This is convincingly attested by the recent awards of orders to a number of the collectives of scientific and creative institutions. Among them were the M.Yu. Lermontov State Academic Russian Drama Theater, the newspaper KAZAK ADABIYETI, the Kazakh Eye Disease Scientific Research Institute, and others.

Comrades! All our successes, as you understand, are linked, to the most important extent, with the organization of political education work in the spirit of the highest party demands. In this respect, it is extremely important to improve youth education through common efforts. It is no secret that in today's complex international situation, the class enemy is gambling precisely on young people, their immaturity, and inexperience.

There are instances when young people are for years a millstone around their parents' neck, do not settle down to work, and set out on the path of crime.

There is, as you see, work to be done. Youth education must really become a vital matter for the entire public. Everything is equally important here: the school, the family, the working collective, the army, the VUZ, the technical college, and the participation of veterans and administrative organs.

There are 15 VUZes in Alma-Ata and its oblast, and many secondary specialist educational institutions. The S.M. Kirov Kazakh State University -- this VUZ tomorrow celebrates its half-century -- has alone trained around 50,000 highly skilled specialists. But the educational potential of this and many other educational institutions can and should be higher.

The city of Alma-Ata is a universally recognized center for science. The work of Kazakh scientists occupies firm positions in the world arena. Our Academy of Science conducts joint research on many topics with all the CEMA countries, and with a whole string of other countries. New institutes have been established.

On the whole the research by the scientists of the Republic's capital is extensive and fruitful. However, it is no secret that some of them are absorbed in trivia, and are solving third-rate "problems" that are sometimes of no use to anyone at all.

Achieving an increase in the efficiency of science, intensifying its implementation in production, and focusing its scientific potential on the main trends of our development is the lofty duty of party organizations and of all communists in scientific institutes and establishments.

In speaking of our tasks, the speaker noted, we must strengthen with due responsibility the diverse links with the Red Banner Central Asian Military District and the Eastern Border District, and to promote an increase in their combat and political training, the military-patriotic education of working people, and the strengthening of patronage contacts, always remembering and confirming in deed our time-proven slogan that the people and the army are one.

Comrade D.A. Kunayev went on to recall that the 26th CPSU Congress and the 15th Kazakh Communist Party Congress stressed that the results of party organizations' work are the sum of many, very varied factors and components. Moreover, energetic, concrete leadership is of decisive importance. Today this demand stems from the entire situation and all the great matters that our party is working on.

Here, he said, the best raykoms and primary party organizations have already been mentioned by name. We would like to support their work, and note their level of organization, coherence, and businesslike style of action. However, unfortunately, there is another side to the coin. Concrete action is still often replaced by sessions, real work by formal paper-pushing, and stringent demands and controls by exhortations and reasoning.

Serious shortcomings in cadre work have not been eradicated. The oblast has still not established a firm guard against the penetration of leadership posts by individuals who do not inspire practical confidence.

All this attests to downright shoddiness in cadre work, and to mistakes in cadre, selection and education, mistakes which the oblast, city, and rayon party organs have no right to permit in the future.

In conclusion, Comrade D.A. Kunayev said: Today the conference held a long, businesslike discussion of the most pressing and urgent problems that Alma-Ata communists and the oblast party organization as a whole are faced with solving.

The discussion was frank, profoundly concerned, and, I think, fruitful.

A lot of constructive criticism was expressed. I think that it will all be considered by the new obkom.

It is now a matter of active organizational and political work, whose importance is especially growing in connection with the forthcoming elections for the USSR Supreme Soviet 11th convocation.

As the CPSU Central Committee stresses, we must closely link this major political campaign with the practical resolution of the immediate and long-term tasks set us by Lenin's party, once again convincingly demonstrating indestructible, monolithic unity and cohesion and a resolve to strengthen our dear motherland's economic and defense might and to defend to the end the sacred cause of worldwide peace, for which our country, our party, its Central Committee and the Politburo headed by Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov are incessantly struggling.

Allow me with my whole heart to wish you new achievements and the greatest successes!

CSA REPORT REVIEWS 1983 STATE PLAN FIGURES

PM311251 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 29 Jan 84 pp 1-2

[USSR Central Statistical Administration report: "The Progress of the 5-Year Plan: On the Results of the Fulfillment of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in 1983"]

[Text] The year 1983 saw the further development of the USSR's national economy, the improvement of qualitative indicators, and the acceleration of the economic growth rate. Soviet people's prosperity continued to improve.

The main results of the country's economic and social development last year can be characterized by the following figures:

	1983 as a percentage of 1982
National income used for consumption and accumulation	103.1
Industrial output -- total:	104.0
of which:	
Means of production	103.9
Consumer items	104.3
Agricultural output	105
Freight turnover by all means of transportation	104.8
Commissioning of fixed assets	105
Capital investments	105
Number of workers and employees	100.8
Labor productivity:	
In industry	103.5
In agriculture (social production)	106
In construction	103.1
On railroad transportation	103.9
Profit in the national economy	107.5
Real per capita income	102
Wages fund in the national economy	103.0
Average money wages of workers and employees	102.4
Remuneration of kolkhoz members' wages in public sector farming	107
Payments and benefits to the population from social consumption funds:	
Total	104.6
Per capita	103.8
State and cooperative retail trade turnover	102.7
Consumer services sales volume	106.0
Commissioning of total area of apartment blocks	102
Foreign trade turnover	106

National income increased by R14.5 billion and totaled over R530 billion (in real prices). Some 75 percent of that was used for consumption and, taking into account expenditures on housing and sociocultural construction, 80 percent of national income was channeled directly into the people's well-being.

Industrial production increased by R29 billion in comparison with 1982 and exceeded R752 billion (in enterprise retail prices at 1 January 1982).

Agricultural output in 1983 totaled nearly R134 billion, and the increase over the year totaled R6.4 billion.

Fixed assets worth R146 billion were commissioned, which is R6 billion higher than in 1982.

The annual average number of workers and employees in the national economy increased by 0.9 million and totaled 116.1 million, and the number of kolkhoz members engaged in kolkhoz public sector farming was 13 million. As in previous years, the full employment of the able-bodied population was secured.

The adoption of the USSR Law on Labor Collectives has helped to increase working people's activeness in the resolution of questions of production management and social development. The use of the team contract was broadened.

Measures are being implemented to improve management and strengthen state, labor, and plan discipline. Work time losses fell, and cadre turnover was reduced.

Production efficiency increased. The equivalent of 3.5 million jobs were saved by increasing social production efficiency; raw and semifinished materials, fuel, energy, and other labor objects worth approximately R2 billion were saved.

However, some ministries and departments did not fulfill the targets for the saving of fuel, thermal energy, electricity, and ferrous rolled metal products.

Foreign trade turnover amounted to R127 billion. Trade and scientific-technical cooperation with CEMA members developed successfully within the framework of socialist economic integration.

I. Scientific and Technical Progress

Scientific and technical achievements were introduced in all sectors of the national economy in 1983. Achievement of the targets of scientific and technical programs and programs developed in cooperation with CEMA members continued. Some 16 scientific discoveries were registered reflecting major achievements by Soviet science in the sphere of nuclear physics, astrophysics, solid-state physics, chemistry, geophysics, biology, and medicine. The past year's figures are as follows:

3,500 new types of machinery, equipment, apparatus, instruments, and automation facilities were introduced;

over 11,000 mechanized flow-lines and automated lines were installed at industrial enterprises;

over 5,000 sections, shops, and production units changed over to comprehensive mechanization and automation;

670 automated accounting, planning, and management systems were created, including 520 automated control systems for manufacturing processes;

and 24,000 inventions and around 4 million rationalizers' suggestions were used in the national economy.

The number of scientific workers increased by 1.4 million.

In industry, measures were implemented to automate production, to create flexible production systems, to raise the technical standard and quality of current machinery and equipment, and to mechanize material handling and storage work. A number of highly efficient production processes were introduced, and the use of microprocessors and robotics was expanded. The production of 3,700 scheduled new types of industrial output was assimilated.

The production of computers, metal-cutting machine tools with digital program control and of the "processing center" ["obrabatyvayushchiy tsentr"] type, industrial robots, and machinery and equipment with higher technical and economic parameters increased at a preferential rate.

There was an increase in the generation of electricity by AESes and in the production of diesel-powered motor vehicles, high-powered tractors, steel from machines with continuous billet casting, economical types of metal products, and complex and concentrated mineral fertilizers.

In agriculture the transfer to zonal arable farming systems ensuring maximum production per unit of land continued and industrial processes and efficient soil cultivating methods was introduced. Agriculture's material and technical base was replenished with highly productive new types of machinery and equipment, and effective types of fertilizers and chemical pesticides were used.

Some 60 percent of the corn for grain and soya, nearly 50 percent of the sugar beets, and 25 percent of the sunflower crop were cultivated by industrial methods (without the use of manual labor) in 1983.

Progressive production methods in construction work were further developed. The proportion of prefabricated construction work increased. The use of prefabricated -- modular -- buildings which make it possible to considerably reduce the time taken to erect industrial installations was increased.

In transportation the electrified railroad network increased by 1,100 km in comparison with 1982 and totaled nearly 47,000 km; containerized freight transportation increased.

The maritime and river fleets were supplemented with new, specialized, Soviet-made ships of increased tonnage.

However, a number of scientific-technical development plan targets and scientific-technical program targets were not fulfilled.

II. Industry

The yearly output sales plan was 101-percent fulfilled. The plan was fulfilled by all industrial ministries and union republics.

The industrial output total increased by 4 percent in comparison with 1982, against a plan target of 3.2 percent. The absolute increase was 30-percent higher than the average for the first 2 years of the current 5-year plan. The figures for individual industrial sectors are cited below:

	percentage of 1982
Power industry	103
Fuel industry	102
Ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy	104
Chemical and petrochemical industry	106
Machine building and metal working industry	106
Timber, wood processing, and pulp and paper industry	103
Construction materials industry	104
Light industry	100.9
Food industry	105
Production of cultural-consumer and household goods	103

The machine-building and metal-working, gas, chemical, petrochemical, and food industries reached a higher rate than industry as a whole. Preferential growth was secured in the production of consumer goods (Group B).

The West Siberia, Kansk-Achinsk, South Yakutia, Pavlodar-Ekibastuz, and Kursk Magnetic Anomaly Zone territorial production complexes developed at an accelerated pact.

Labor productivity increased by 3.5 percent compared to a plan figure of 2.9 percent. Some 88 percent of the increase in output was secured by this means. The labor productivity plan was fulfilled by all ministries except the Ministry of Coal Industry and the Ministry of Light Industry.

In most ministries and in industry as a whole, the growth in labor productivity outstripped the increase in average wages: The correlation between these indicators improved and thus correspond with the annual plan estimates.

Teams working according to single-job orders with remuneration dependent upon end results are being increasingly developed. They include approximately two-thirds of all workers belonging to teams.

The targets for reducing output costs and increasing profit were fulfilled. A saving totaling R1.7 billion was achieved by reducing prime costs.

The technical and economic indicators of production and output quality improved. Top quality amounted to 15.7 percent of the total output volume.

The figures for the fulfillment of the plan for the volume of output sales and for production and labor productivity growth rates by ministries are cited below:

All-Union and union republic ministries and departments	percentage fulfillment of annual output sales plan	1983 as a percentage of 1982 production volume	labor productivity
Power and electrification	101	103	101
Oil industry	100.6	101	99
Oil refining and petrochemical industry	100.8	102	102
Gas industry	102	106	104
Coal industry	100.1	102	100
Ferrous metallurgy	102	104	104
Nonferrous metallurgy	101	103	103
Chemical industry	102	106	105
Production of mineral fertilizers	101	110	108
Power machine building	102	107	107
Heavy and transportation machine building	101	105	105
Electrical equipment industry	100.9	104	106
Chemical and petroleum machine building	100.3	107	108
Machine tool and tool building industry	101	106	107
Instrument making, automation equipment, and control systems	102	104	107
Automotive industry	102	103	104
Tractor and agricultural machine building	100.9	105	106

Machine building for animal husbandry and feed production	102	108	107
Construction, road, and municipal machine building	102	102	105
Machine building for the light and food industry and household appliances	100.6	105	106
Timber, pulp and paper, and wood processing industry	100.1	104	105
Construction materials industry	100.6	104	104
Light industry	100.3	100.5	102
Food industry	101	104	104
Fruit and vegetable farming	105	106	104
Meat and dairy industry	104	108	107
Fish industry	105	103	103
Procurements	102	102	102
Medical industry	101	107	106
Main administration of the microbiological industry	101	114	111

Plan fulfillment indicators for output sales and growth rates by union republics (including industry of union jurisdiction) are characterized by the following:

Republic	Percentage fulfillment of annual plan in terms of output sales	1983 as percentage of 1982 in terms of production volume	1983 as percentage of 1982 in terms of labor productivity
RSFSR	101	103.6	103.6
Ukraine	102	104.3	103.8
Belorussia	102	104.9	103.8
Uzbekistan	102	105.1	102.4
Kazakhstan	101	104.5	103.0
Georgia	101	105.0	103.5
Azerbaijan	102	105.5	103.7
Lithuania	102	104.3	103.3
Moldavia	101	108.5	107.5
Latvia	102	102.6	102.6
Kirghizia	101	104.0	103.2
Tajikistan	102	102.6	100.2
Armenia	102	105.2	102.7
Turkmenistan	104	103.0	101.3
Estonia	102	103.6	103.8

Production of the most important types of output totaled:

Type of output	1983 production	1983 as a percentage of 1982
Electricity -- billion kwh	1416	104
Oil (including gas condensate) -- million metric tons	616	100.6
Gas -- billion cubic meters	536	107
Coal -- million metric tons	716	99.7
Steel -- million metric tons	153	104
Rolled ferrous metal products (finished) -- million metric tons	107	104
Steel pipes -- million metric tons	18.7	104
Iron ore -- million metric tons	245	100.3

Mineral fertilizers (in terms of 100 percent nutrient) -- million metric tons	29.7	111
Chemical plant protection agents (in standard units) -- thousand metric tons	557	104
Caustic soda -- million metric tons	2.9	103
Sulfuric acid -- million metric tons	24.7	104
Synthetic resins and plastics -- million metric tons	4.4	109
Chemical fibers and yarns -- million metric tons	1.4	110
Tires -- millions	62.0	100.5
Synthetic detergents -- million metric tons	1.1	103
Turbines -- million kw	15.4	89
AC motors -- million kw	53.2	100.5
Metal cutting machine tools -- (million rubles	2194	106
Including with digital program control	602	114
Forging and pressing machines -- million rubles	655	106
Automatic manipulators with program control (industrial robots) -- thousands	10.7	196
Instruments, automation equipment, and spares -- billion rubles	4.3	106
Computer equipment and spares -- billion rubles	3.3	111
Petroleum equipment -- million rubles	208	99.8
Chemical equipment and spares -- million rubles	814	107
Manufacturing equipment and spares for the light and food industry -- billion rubles	1.5	106
Mainline diesel locomotives -- million hp	3.8	106
Mainline electric locomotives -- million hp	3.8	101
Mainline freightcars -- thousands	58.4	99.7
Tractors -- million hp	49.3	103
Agricultural machinery -- billion rubles	3.4	105
Machinery for animal husbandry and feed production -- billion rubles	2.5	107
Combine harvesters -- thousands		
Grain combines	118	106
Corn combines	2.0	129
Cotton harvesting machines -- thousands	10.1	102
Excavators -- thousands	41.8	98
Commercial timber (excluding procurements by kolkhozes) -- million trimmed cubic meters	271	101
Paper -- million metric tons	5.7	104
Of which newsprint -- billion square meters	31.6	103
Cement -- million metric tons	128	104
Precast ferroconcrete -- million cubic meters	127	103
Fabrics of all types -- billion square meters	11.4	102
Sewn goods -- billion rubles	24.2	100.1
Knit outerwear and underwear -- billions	1.6	102
Leather footwear -- million pairs	745	101
Meat -- all kinds -- million metric tons	16.0	104
Including by industrial manufacture	10.2	110
Sausage products -- million metric tons	3.2	104
Edible fish products including tinned:		
Fish -- billion rubles	6.7	105
Butter -- million metric tons	1.5	113
Whole milk produce in terms of milk -- million metric tons	27.8	105
Margarine produce -- million metric tons	1.5	104
Granulated sugar -- million metric tons	12.4	103
Vegetable oil -- million metric tons	2.8	106

Confectionery -- million metric tons	4.1	102
Natural tea -- thousand metric tons	237	107
Canned goods -- billion ideal containers	17.1	103
Including fruit and vegetables	12.0	103
Clocks and watches -- millions	69.1	100
China and earthenware -- million rubles	873	104
Graded dishware (made of glass or crystal) -- billion rubles	1.4	103
Radio receivers -- millions	9.3	104
Television sets -- millions	8.6	103
Of which color sets	3.4	109
Refrigerators and freezers -- millions	5.7	98
Including those with a capacity of 200 liters and above	2.8	106
Washing machines -- millions	4.2	106
Cars -- millions	1.3	100.7
Motor cycles and scooters -- millions	1.1	102
Furniture -- billion rubles	7.1	106

The plan for the extraction of gas, and the production of a number of nonferrous metals, chemical plant protection agents, instruments, automation equipment and computers, metal-cutting machine tools, excavators, newsprint, and some other kinds of output was overfulfilled.

The planned production volume was reached for most consumer goods: whole milk products, butter, confectionery, edible fish products, sewn goods, furniture, clocks and watches, photographic equipment, china and earthenware, television sets, and cars.

At the same time the plan for the extraction of coal and the production of steel, mineral fertilizers, synthetic resins and plastics, turbines, AC motors, freightcars, timber, knitted outerwear, vegetable oil and canned products was not fulfilled.

There was some improvement in the fulfillment of the plan for the production and supply of output in accordance with contracts and orders. However, contractual commitments are still not being fully met. A considerable backlog in the fulfillment of contracts has been permitted by associations and enterprises of the Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy, the Ministry of Power Machine Building, the Ministry of Heavy and Transportation Machine Building, the Ministry of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry, the Ministry of the Coal Industry, the Ministry of the Chemical Industry, the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry, the Ministry of the Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry, and the Ministry of Light Industry.

Even with a certain increase in the shift coefficient of metal working equipment in the machine building ministries in comparison with 1982 the plan targets in this indicator were not fulfilled. Some production associations and enterprises failed to fulfill the plans for labor productivity, prime cost, and accumulations, did not make full use of available capacities, failed to reach the planned level of production and labor-intensiveness within the set deadline, and produced unwanted goods.

III. Agriculture

In carrying out the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) Plenum on the implementation of the Food Program, agriculture workers achieved an increase in agricultural production, including the production of grain, sugar beets, long-stemmed flax, potatoes, and livestock products.

The plan for grain sales to the state was fulfilled by farms in most union republics, ASSR's rays, and oblasts. State grain resources are able to fully ensure the provision of the country's population with bread and bread products.

Raw cotton production amounted to 9.2 million metric tons. The Uzbek SSR, the Turkmen SSR, and the Azerbaijan SSR fulfilled their raw cotton purchase plans.

Some 82 million metric tons of (industrial) sugar beets, 83 million metric tons of potatoes, 29 million metric tons of vegetables, and many other arable products were harvested. More feed was procured, which enabled livestock to be better provided with winter feed. For the 1984 harvest, winter crops have been planted on 40 million hectares and 111 million hectares have been fall-plowed. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes have in the main been provided with spring crop seed, most of which has been brought up to sowing condition. Preparation of the machine and tractor fleet for spring field work is also being carried out.

Appreciable success was achieved in livestock raising.

The output of livestock products on all categories of farms can be characterized by the following figures:

	1983	1982
Meat (dressed weight), million metric tons	15.4	16.0
Milk, million metric tons	91.0	96.4
Eggs, billion	72.4	74.7
Wool (physical weight), thousand metric tons	452	454

Animal productivity increased. In public-sector farming the average milk yield rose by 7 percent, the egg production of laying hens by 1 percent, and the average daily weight increase of cattle being fattened by 5 percent and of pigs being fattened by 4 percent. The average weight of livestock sold to the state increased in the case of cattle by 3 percent and in the case of pigs by 4 percent.

Agricultural output rose on subsidiary plots belonging to industrial, construction, and other enterprises and organizations, as well as on the population's personal subsidiary plots.

State purchases of livestock products totaled:

	1983	1982
Livestock and poultry, million metric tons		
Live weight	16.0	17.5
Dressed weight	10.0	11.0
Milk, million metric tons	58.0	63.4
Eggs, billion	46.4	48.2
Wool (expressed in terms of pure fiber), thousand metric tons	227.9	238.1

State purchases of milk, livestock, and poultry (live weight) rose compared with 1982 by 9 percent and eggs and wool by 4 percent. The plan for purchases of livestock products was overfulfilled.

The number of productive livestock on all categories of farms amounted to (million head):

	at 1 January 1983	1984
Cattle,	117.2	119.4
Including cows	43.8	43.8
Pigs	76.7	78.5
Sheep and goats	148.5	151.4

The economy of kolkhozes and sovkhozes strengthened, and their profit in 1983 was almost R17 billion; the number of profitable farms increased considerably.

However, notwithstanding the successes achieved, a number of kolkhozes and sovkhozes failed to fulfill their plans for sales of certain arable and livestock products to the state, are making insufficient use of reserves for increasing production, and are allowing equipment to lie idle, making inefficient use of reclaimed land, and tolerating losses in agricultural output, and unproductive outlays.

Some 372,000 tractors with a total capacity of 31 million hp, 116,000 grain harvesting combines, 1,700 corn harvesting combines, 9,900 cotton picking machines, 34,000 pick-up balers, 15,000 irrigation machines and installations, 4,600 mower-crushers, 3,100 hay threshers, and many other kinds of equipment were supplied to agriculture.

The following (expressed in terms of 100-percent nutrient) were supplied: 23 million metric tons of mineral fertilizer, 2.8 million metric tons more than in 1982; and 675,000 metric tons of chemical feed additives, 65,000 metric tons more than in 1982.

The plan for supplying a number of kinds of equipment, mineral fertilizers, and chemical feed additives were fulfilled. There was a shortfall in supplies of grain harvesting combines, hay threshers, and certain other kinds of machinery.

Capital investments in the agro-industrial complex, including sectors providing agriculture with the means of production, increased in comparison with 1982 by 5 percent to total more than R48 billion, including R40 billion in agriculture.

The management structure was improved, the ties among kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and agro-industrial complex enterprises strengthened, and collective (team) forms of labor organization and remuneration were introduced.

Rayon, oblast, kray, and republic (ASSR) agro-industrial associations have been created and are operating throughout the country.

IV. Transportation and communications

Freight shipments and freight turnover for individual types of transport can be characterized by the following figures:

	fulfilled in 1983	1983 as a percentage of 1982
Freight shipments, million metric tons		
Rail transportation	3,851	103
General-purpose river transportation	606	100.3
General-purpose road transportation	6,611	98
Petroleum and petroleum products pipelines	649	101

Freight turnover, billion km-tons		
Rail transportation	3,600	104
General-purpose river transportation	273	104
General-purpose road transportation	142	99.6
Petroleum and petroleum products pipelines	1,353	104
Ministry of the Gas Industry gas pipelines	863	112

Transportation work somewhat improved in 1983. Freight turnover of all kinds amounted to 7.5 trillion kilometer-tons and increased 4.8 percent compared with 1982. Passenger turnover was 971 billion passenger-km -- an increase of 2.1 percent. The plan targets in these indicators were overfulfilled.

Rail transportation fulfilled its annual plan for total volume of shipments, for the majority of the most important freight, for turnover and passenger turnover, and for the labor productivity of workers engaged in shipments. The entire increase in freight turnover was obtained through labor productivity growth. The main indicators for the use of rolling stock improved.

Maritime transportation fulfilled its plans for freight shipments at home and abroad, as well as for containerized transportation. Compared with the previous year, shipments at home and abroad increased by 3 and 11 percent respectively.

River transportation fulfilled its set targets for freight shipment and freight turnover. Passenger transportation increased by 3 percent.

Road transportation fulfilled its plan for passenger transportation passenger turnover, and paid taxi mileage; compared with 1982, passenger transportation by buses increased by 2 percent, passenger turnover by 3 percent, and paid tax mileage by 2 percent.

The transportation of petroleum and petroleum products by pipeline met the planned volume for pumping of petroleum and petroleum products and for freight turnover.

The Ministry of the Gas Industry fulfilled its plan for the piped supply of marketable gas, whose volume rose by almost 26 billion cubic meters during the year.

Air transportation overfulfilled its plan for passenger transportation, passenger turnover, and total volume of air shipments and for servicing national economic sectors by aircraft. Some 109 million people were carried. Passenger journeys rose by 1 percent passenger turnover by 2 percent and the total volume of air shipments by 3 percent. An area of 106 million hectares was sprayed with chemicals from the air.

Certain kinds of transportation are not making full use of rolling stock capacity and are allowing considerable unproductive idle time during loading and unloading operations, irrational shipments, and crosshauls. Rail transportation underfulfilled its plan for average daily locomotive and freightcar productivity and for timber freight and cement shipments; river transportation underfulfilled its plan for shipping certain very important freight; general-purpose road transport reduced the amount of centralized freight shipments and underfulfilled its plan for freight shipments and freight turnover.

Communications enterprises fulfilled their output volume plan, achieved 5-percent output growth, and met the main targets for developing the means of communications.

V. Capital construction

Around 200 new state industrial enterprises came on stream in 1983. Modernization and retooling were carried out on a broad scale in existing enterprises. A large number of apartment blocks, schools, hospitals, preschool institutions, and other social and cultural projects, as well as trading, public catering, and consumer services enterprises were commissioned.

Capacities of 10 million kw have become available in the power industry with the commissioning of the Ignalinskaya AES, the Tobolskaya and Kirovskaya TETSes, the GRES at Shevchenko in Mangyshlak Oblast and new turbines at a number of existing power stations.

Capacities for the extraction of 17 million tons of coal have been commissioned in the coal industry.

In ferrous metallurgy, major capacities for the extraction of iron ore have been commissioned at the Stoylenskiy and Kostomuksha Mining and Enriching Combines in Belgorod Oblast and the Karelian ASSR respectively; capacities for the production of rolled metal, steel pipes and coke have been increased.

In the petroleum refining and petrochemical industry and in nonferrous metallurgy, capacities have been commissioned at a number of existing enterprises.

The chemical industry has seen the commissioning of the Novokokandskiy Chemical Plant in Fergana oblast. Large capacities have been commissioned for the production of synthetic ammonia at the "Tolyatiazot" and "Angarsinefteorgsintez" Production Associations, polyvinyl chloride resins at the Ziminskiy Chemical Plant in Irkutsk Oblast, and others.

In machine building, increased capacities are now available for the production of AC electric motors, large electrical machinery, high- and low-voltage electrical equipment, chemical equipment, gantry cranes and other items.

In the timber, wood processing and pulp and paper industry a large complex producing sulfate pulp and paper has been commissioned at the Svetogorskiy Pulp and Paper Combine in Leningrad Oblast; capacities for the production of lumber, plywood, and furniture have been commissioned.

In the construction materials industry, capacities have been increased for the production of cement, building bricks, precast ferroconcrete, and other types of products.

In light industry, capacities have been commissioned for the production of knit outerwear and underwear, hosiery, leather footwear, knit fabrics and sewn articles, and a large number of spindles and looms have been installed.

A number of new main gas pipeline sections have been commissioned, around 11,000 km in all, compared with 9,400 km in 1982. The Urengoy-Pomary-Uzhgorod main gas pipeline, a piece of engineering with which there is nothing in the world to compare, was commissioned ahead of schedule.

The construction of the Baykal-Amur railroad continues.

Capacities have been increased in the agro-industrial complex sectors.

Agriculture has seen the construction of livestock raising premises, mechanized livestock units, and complexes for 7.7 million animals; poultry facilities for 13.1 million birds, units housing 4.6 million laying hens, and broiler farms accommodating 82 million birds per year; silage and haylage facilities with a capacity of 32 million cubic meters, elevators, mixed feed enterprises and other facilities. Some 710,000 hectares of irrigated and 725,000 hectares of drained land have been commissioned. Some 4 million hectares of pastureland were supplied with water.

Capacities have been commissioned for the production of granulated sugar, confectionery, meat, whole milk, cheese and other items.

In the sectors supplying agriculture with the means for production, capacities have been introduced for the production of mineral fertilizers and raw material for them, agricultural machinery and spare parts, machinery and equipment for animal husbandry and feed production, and feed yeast.

Capital investments in the national economy from all sources of finance amounted to more than R150 billion.

The amount of above-normative uncompleted construction has been reduced. Commodity construction production totaled R68 billion in 1983, an increase of 7 percent on the previous year. The volume of contract work increased. More than 90 percent of the increase was due to improved labor productivity. Team autonomous financing is developing developing, and over 45 percent of teams are working according to this method. The start-to-finish flow-line team contract is being introduced.

At the same time, the requisite concentration of capital investments and material resources on projects scheduled for commissioning was not achieved, and plans for commissioning fixed capital and some production capacities were underfulfilled. A number of construction organizations failed to fulfill plans for commodity construction output and for the volume of contract work, and targets for improving labor productivity, increasing profits, and reducing the prime cost of construction and installation work, and they allowed the increase in average pay to overtake the improvement in labor productivity.

VI. Improving the People's Material and Cultural Living Standards

The implementation of measures concerned with social development and with the improvement of the people's well-being was continued in 1983.

The average monthly pay of workers and employees in the national economy was R182 compared with R177.3 in 1982. The average monthly pay of kolkhoz members rose from R129 to R138. The population received from social consumption funds payments and benefits worth R134.5 billion, or R5.9 billion more than in 1982. Counting these payments and benefits, the pay of workers and employees rose from R247 to R254 per month.

There was an increase in salaries paid to leading personnel, specialists and employees of sovkhozes and other state agricultural enterprises located in Siberia, the Far East, the Urals, the Central Chernozem Region, and the Nonchernozem Zone of the RSFSR. At the aforementioned enterprises, wage increments for continuous service at the same farm were introduced for workers employed in livestock raising. Regional rates of pay have been introduced for working people on sovkhozes and other state agricultural enterprises (which did not have them already) in Ukrainian oblasts and most oblasts of Kazakhstan. Similar measures have been implemented on Kolkhozes too.

Since 1 January 1983, extra leave for continuous service has been available to working people in production sectors whose leave amounts to 15 working days and who have not been granted extra leave before. The additional old-age pension for continuous service, available to workers and employees who have worked at the same enterprise, establishment, or organization for at least 25 years, or 20 years in the case of women with children, has been raised from 10 to 20 percent.

Measures have been implemented to increase state aid to families with children. Partial paid leave is now granted throughout the country to working mothers looking after children under 1 year of age, with a simultaneous extension of unpaid leave to 18 months and a lump sum on the birth of the child.

All students at general educational schools (including 10th-11th grades) get free text books.

Additional concessions are available on passes to Pioneer camps -- one-half of the passes are free, the rest will cost 20 percent of the full price.

State internal bonds were liquidated.

Working people increased their deposits in savings banks by more than R12 billion.

The retail trade turnover of state and cooperative trade was R305.7 billion -- R8 billion more than in 1982 in comparable prices. The annual plan was underfulfilled.

The increase in the sale of individual goods in state and cooperative trade is shown by the following figures:

	1983 sales as a percentage of 1982 sales
Bread products	101
Meat and meat products	105
Fish and fish products	98
Butter	110
Vegetable oil	104
Margarine	100
Whole milk products	105
Cheese	109
Eggs	103
Sugar	101
Confectionery	102
Tea	100
Potatoes	107
Vegetables	106
Fruit and citrus fruit	118
Clothing, underwear and textiles	104
Knit articles	100
Hosiery	102
Leather footwear	100
China, earthenware and glassware	97
Soap and detergents	100
Furniture	104
Refrigerators and freezers	104
Including those with a capacity of 200 liters or more	117
Washing machines	105
Vacuum cleaners	102
Clocks and watches	103
Cameras	95
Radio sets	106
Television sets	106
Including color sets	110
Tape recorders	105
Bicycles and motorized bicycles	103
Motorcycles and motor scooters	105
Passenger cars	106

Despite the increase in trade turnover, the population's increasing demand for some foodstuffs and industrial goods was not fully met.

The volume of consumer services to the population increased by 6 percent compared with 1982, including 6.9 percent in rural localities. But the plan was not fulfilled.

Work was done to tidy up the operating methods of service enterprises and establishments.

A steady money circulation was ensured.

Via all sources of finance, 2 million new well-appointed apartments with a total area of 110 million square meters were constructed. The plan was fulfilled. More than 10 million people received better housing. General educational schools for 973,00 pupils were commissioned along with preschool establishments for 561,000 children, hospitals with 65,000 beds, dispensaries and polyclinics capable of handling 137,000 visits per shift, and many other facilities.

A total of 33 million square meters of housing, general educational schools for 509,000 pupils, and preschool establishments for 188,000 children were constructed in rural localities.

At the same time, some ministries and departments failed to fulfill the plan for the construction of housing and social and cultural facilities.

Amenities have been provided in population centers. Trolleybus services started up in the cities of Leninsk-Kuznetskiy, Ivano-Frankovsk, Tselinograd, and Samtredia. New subway lines were commissioned in Moscow and Yerevan.

The nature conservation program was fulfilled. State capital investments in this sphere totaled R1.8 billion. Measures were implemented to clean up the air in cities and industrial centers and to protect stretches of water. At the same time, enterprises of a number of ministries failed to meet targets on commissioning purification systems for sewage and exhaust gases and water recycling systems.

Reforestation work has been done on 2.1 million hectares of forest of state importance. Land recultivation continued.

People's education and culture were further developed. Over 106 million people received some kind of training; 44.5 million in general educational schools; more than 4 million in vocational and technical educational establishments (including 2.4 million in secondary schools); 4.5 million in secondary specialized educational establishments; and 5.3 million in higher educational establishments.

In 1983 4.7 million young men and women received secondary education, 1.3 million on a part-time basis.

Some 12.4 million students attended extended-day schools or groups, which is 5 percent more than in the previous year.

Permanent preschool establishments are attended by 15.5 million children. Seasonal children's establishments serve 5 million children, of whom around 2 million are of preschool age.

Some 1.1 million people entered VUZes and 1.5 million embarked on courses at secondary specialized educational establishments, of whom 1 million, or 37 percent, are attending VUZ or tekhnikum night classes or following correspondent courses.

In 1983 2.1 million specialists joined the national economy, including 800,000 with higher education and 1.3 million with secondary specialized education.

During the year vocational and technical educational establishments trained 2.6 million young, skilled workers and admitted around 3 million people, around 900,000 of them entering secondary vocational and technical schools.

Around 47 million people learned new professions or improved their skills.

By the end of last year there were 155.3 million people with higher and secondary (complete or incomplete) education in the country, which is 87 percent of the working population.

Readers were served by 133,000 public libraries with a total of 2 billion books.

In 1983 over 2 billion books and booklets were published.

Some 151,000 movie houses were in operation, and they had 4.1 billion visitors in 1983.

Medical services and organized leisure facilities for the population were expanded. The number of doctors of all types increased by 32,000 to 1.1 million.

The number of places in sanatoriums, boarding houses, and recreation and tourist centers increased by 46,000. More than 60 million working people and members of their families went to these establishments for treatment or for a rest, 35 million of them as tourists. Some 194 million people went on excursions.

Around 28 million children and adolescents spent the summer at Pioneer or school camps, at tourist centers, or went to dachas with children's establishments.

Measures were implemented to make physical education and sport more popular and around 31 million won badges under the Ready for Labor and the Defense of the USSR Scheme.

The population of the Soviet Union on 1 January 1984 was 273.8 million.

The country's labor collectives, unanimously supporting and approving the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee December (1983) Plenum, have launched widespread socialist competition to fulfill and overfulfill the 1984 plan targets, to improve labor productivity by 1 percent above plan, and to cut prime cost by an extra 0.5 percent.